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& MONOGRAPHS

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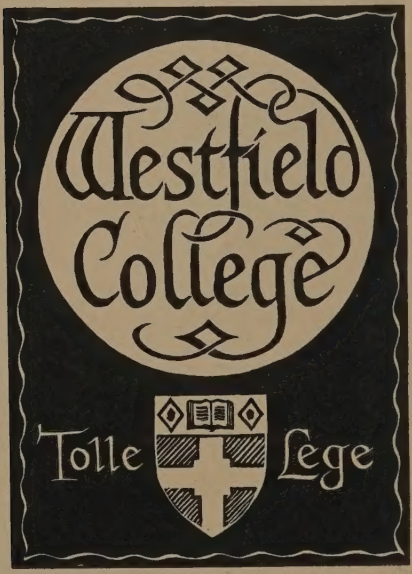

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HISPANIC
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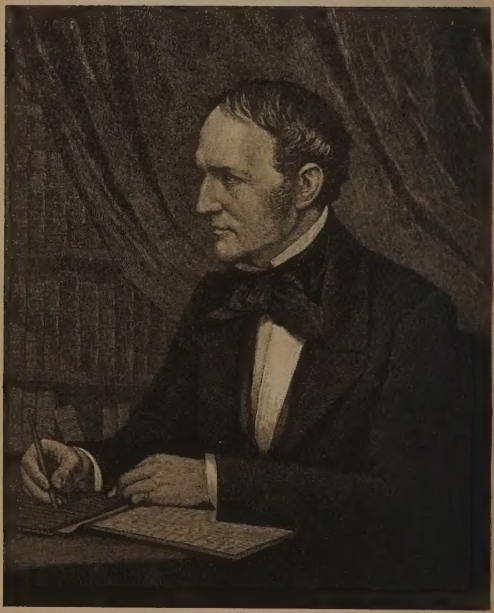


PRESCOTT

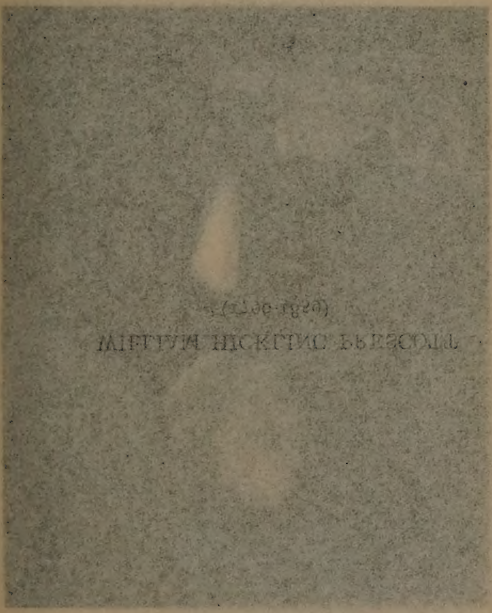
UNPUBLISHED LETTERS TO
CAYANGOS IN THE LIBRARY OF
THE HISPANIC SOCIETY
OF AMERICA

EDITED WITH NOTES BY
CLARA LOUISA PENNEY
Corresponding Member
The Hispanic Society of America

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT
(1796-1859)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE TRUSTEES
NEW YORK
1921

LIBRARY



PRESCOTT

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS TO
GAYANGOS IN THE LIBRARY OF
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NEW YORK
1927

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"On the library wall of one of the most famous writers of America, there hang two crossed swords, which his relatives wore in the great War of Independence. The one sword was gallantly drawn in the service of the king, the other was the weapon of a brave and honored republican soldier. The possessor of the harmless trophy has earned for himself a name alike honored in his ancestors' country and his own, where genius such as his has always a peaceful welcome."

Thackeray. *The Virginians*

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Photogravure after an engraving in the Eclectic magazine for 1858

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FOREWORD

"You and Prescott are shelved together for immortality" wrote Washington Irving to Ticknor on receiving a presentation copy of the *History of Spanish literature*. Although many persons since those days have directed their attention to the same fields, the achievements of these three Americans are not yet forgotten nor their books relegated to disuse. George Ticknor, the first to teach Spain's language and literature in the colleges of the United States, is regarded with respect for his work on Spanish literature; William Hickling Prescott is remembered for the histories of the reigns of the Catholic Kings and of Philip, *the Prudent*; and Irving, who alone lived within the borders of Spain for any considerable period of time, is everywhere known for the *Tales of the Alhambra* (1).

Irving

Ticknor

Prescott's illness at Paris

Ticknor and Irving were friends from the time Ticknor returned to England, after his one and only journey to Spain, when together they frequented the opera and visited Windsor, but Prescott made Irving's acquaintance much later in life. It was their mutual interest—and labour—on the history of Mexico which introduced them to each other. Irving, whose pen was his means of livelihood, with his characteristic generosity of spirit, turned over to Prescott, handicapped by partial blindness, whatever notes and materials he had collected for the work. The relationship between the other two, that between Prescott and Ticknor, was more than of friendship merely. Growing to manhood in Boston, studying under the same tutor, visiting each other's homes, Prescott and Ticknor were scarcely more than acquaintances, when the young Prescott, whose eyesight was already dimmed, was watched over and cared for by Ticknor during a severe illness at Paris. From that time onwards, for more than forty years, Ticknor watched

and cared for Prescott with a regard and affection over which "no cloud ever passed" (2).

After their return to Boston, Ticknor, to fill Prescott's long days and to divert his attention from his condition, read aloud to Prescott the lectures on Spanish literature he was then delivering to students at Harvard College. Prescott, having considered himself barred from a professional life as well as from business, fearing long years useless to himself and a burden on others, grasped at the idea of scholarly occupation as at the proverbial straw. He knew nothing of the Spanish language and felt little attracted by Spain's history; but he began study with a reader-amanuensis. After long months of discouraging work, when he had almost decided to devote his energies to a history of Italian literature, his interest in Spanish civil history was at last awakened. Then he set to work in earnest. His secretaries (one knew not a word of Spanish) read aloud to him while he jotted down notes

Begins study of Spanish

and reminders on his writing-case, or, as it was called, noctograph. The task was long and wearisome. Prescott, often unable to use his one eye, was then obliged to sit with his back to the reader (and to the light), facing a dark screen while the secretary, admitting as little light as possible through the windows shaded with curtains of various thicknesses and colours, read hour after hour from the old Chronicles with their discursive style, their ambiguous statements, and their occasional vividness of description. The notes were then copied in a large round hand against Prescott's possible use, and the chapters written out on the noctograph. It is said that at one time Prescott could carry in his mind sixty pages of the text of the work on which he was engaged.

The history of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella

At last, in 1838, after ten years of labour, the first of Prescott's "brace of volumes", *The history of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*, was given to the public. Ticknor, having resigned in Longfellow's favour the professorship at Harvard, was at that time

traveling in Europe. Jealous for his friend's reputation and anxious that the work should receive comment in the British as well as the American journals, Ticknor interviewed Napier, editor of the *Edinburgh review*. Napier agreed to publish a notice provided Dr. John Allen, Lord Holland's secretary and librarian, would write it. Dr. Allen, whose knowledge of Spanish history and legislation was such as to make any article by him of value, praised the work highly, but declined, according to his wont, to write a review himself. A young Spanish friend of his, by name Gayangos, then working on Arabic manuscripts at the British Museum was however willing to undertake the task. The review appeared in January 1839.

Don Pascual de Gayangos y Arce

Thus did Ticknor, closely united to the historian by kinship of spirit as well as of field of labour, introduce Prescott, as he had to Spanish history, to Don Pascual de Gayangos y Arce. With the review as a pretext, in March of the same year, Prescott opened the correspondence which was

to be continued for nearly thirty years and which was to be almost constant for the next ten years, during which time as he said "scarcely a mail left or arrived without bearing our despatches" (3).

Not only was Gayangos the mutual friend and correspondent of Prescott and Ticknor, but he was also their book and manuscript collector. In addition he acted as copyist, as general adviser and critic, and, for Ticknor, as translator of the *History of Spanish literature.* All of this was done, however, through correspondence, as Prescott and Gayangos never met, and Ticknor and he never saw each other after the one occasion in 1838 at London.

The Library of The Hispanic Society of America is now, through the generosity of its President and His Excellency Señor Don Juan de Riaño y Gayangos, formerly Spanish Ambassador to the United States, the fortunate possessor of both Ticknor's and Prescott's letters to Gayan-

gos. The letters of Ticknor, with his *Notes* for the Spanish translation of the *History of Spanish literature* are being issued in a companion volume. Ticknor was always formal and reserved in his letters, but Prescott, although invariably writing through a second person, is buoyant and easy-mannered, affording the reader glimpses of an attractive personality. When Ticknor was attacked by Amador de los Ríos in *España*, Prescott rushed to his rescue in a letter to Gayangos and in a long breathless paragraph defended him against the world. Ticknor did not find it necessary to perform a similar service for the more genial Prescott, but, after the calm references to Prescott as "well" and as "writing to you by this mail", it is not difficult to detect the note of anxiety under the assurances of Prescott's return to health, nor the cry of pain when he was left by Prescott to dark and sunshineless days (4).

Ticknor's *Letters to Gayangos*

Besides covering a much longer period of time than do the letters of Prescott

The correspondence of William Hickling Prescott 1833-1847, transcribed and edited by Roger Wolcott

(Ticknor lived until 1871), Ticknor's letters to Gayangos have remained inedited up to the present time, while much of Prescott's correspondence (including that with Gayangos) has recently been edited by his great-grandson, Roger Wolcott, Esquire of Milton, Massachusetts. The present collection serves chiefly as a supplement to Mr. Wolcott's admirable volume, carrying the letters to Gayangos on from the year 1847 (when that compilation ends) to the time of Prescott's death in 1859. Whereas, in general, the noctograph originals made by Prescott were the basis of that work, the basis for this collection are the completed letters as they were sent out by Prescott's various secretaries, usually over his own signature and often with notes affixed in his own handwriting. The variations from the letters already published are for the most part slight and unimportant. Such additions to those letters as have been deemed of sufficient importance to include have been transcribed in their proper chronological order in the Notes. Constant

reference has been made to the *Correspondence* which has made available so much valuable material on American life of that period as well as on the life of the historian himself. To the *Correspondence* and also to its foot-notes, accurate and concise, is respectful acknowledgment hereby made (5).

LETTERS

LETTERS

Boston, April 24, 1838. 1838
To Arthur Middleton

My dear Middleton:

I will trouble you to send the accompanying copy of Ferdinand an[d] Isabella to Señor Cortes y Sesti, whose address in Madrid is specified in my letters forwarded to you by Mr. De Calderon and Mr. Goodhue, New York one of which you have doubtless, ere this received. It occurred to me since writing them, that, as you diplomats are locomotives, you might possibly not remain long enough in Madrid for the Agent to complete the orders; though, if I can have access to Navarrete's and Uguina's collections, I should think this might be done in a very short time. To provide for contingencies, however, I have arranged that the letter of credit on Baring, Brothers, & Co. shall authorize any person

1838

whom you may name to draw for the amount in your stead. And I will thank you, therefore, if circumstances make it necessary, to empower someone in whom you can confide to draw for whatever balance may be necessary to complete the orders.

Ever, dear Middleton,

Yours sincerely,

[signed:] W. H. Prescott (6).

Arthur Middleton, Esq.

* * * * *

1839

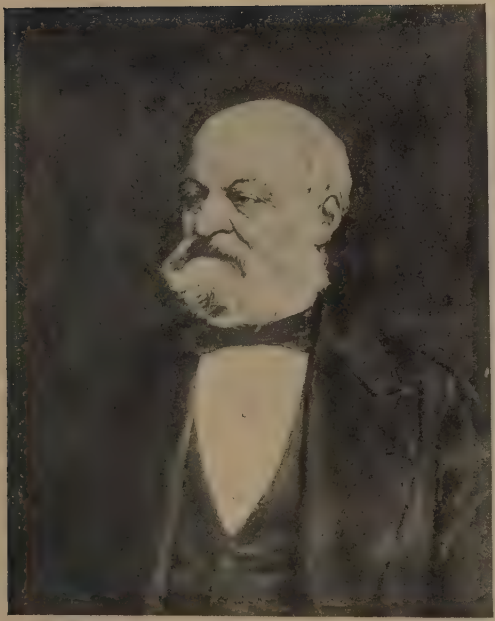
To Don Pascual de Gayangos

Boston, 20 March, 1839.

Sir:

My friend Mr. Ticknor, who had the pleasure of meeting you in London, informed me, on the appearance of the article on "Ferdinand and Isabella", in the January number of the Edinburgh Review, that it was probably from your pen. A letter lately received from London confirms this; and I therefore take the liberty of addressing you as the author, and thanking you for the very liberal and courteous tone, in which it is written. Your famil-

PLATE I



DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS

iarity with your own national history and institutions, and your acquaintance with the Arabic, have enabled you to detect some inaccuracies in a work which, doubtless has a great many more; and I am obliged to you for the very gentlemanly manner in which you have commented on them. 1839

Mr. Ticknor has mentioned to me that he understood you had some letters, or other MSS, relating to this period, not familiarly known. Will you allow me to inquire whether their import is such as to give a different complexion to any portion of my narrative, from that which I have given to it? I certainly have proposed to give a veracious account of the transactions of this reign, and if I have erred, anywhere, from want of authentic documents, I should be very happy to correct it. Will you also allow me to ask if, among your papers, you have any which can throw light on the history of Cortes or Pizarro; a subject which I am now meditating, and for which I have collected some valuable materials, both from Madrid and Mexico.

1839

I have one other favor to ask, and that is, that you would oblige me by accepting a copy of the last American edition (indeed, published this very week) of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella. I flatter myself that a work, which has occupied so much of your attention, will not be unwelcome to you in its most correct form; and that you may be pleased to see in what dress their Catholic Highnesses have been introduced to the republicans of the New World.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obliged & obt servt.
[signed:] Wm H. Prescott

Should you favor me with an answer, if you will have the goodness to send it to my bookseller, O. Rich, 12 Red Lion Square, London, he will forward it to me. (7).

* * * * *

Boston, 30, July, 1839.

My dear Sir:

On receiving the Edinburgh Review, last winter, which contained your paper on the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella",

I immediately wrote you; to thank you for the very obliging manner in which you had brought the book before the notice of the English public. The commendations you expressed of my labors gave me still greater satisfaction, as coming from one of the nation to whose history I had devoted so many years, and who, of course must be the competent judges of the result of my labors. At the same time, I forwarded a copy of the last American edition of the work, which I thought might not be unwelcome to you, if it were only as a specimen of the mechanical execution of bookmaking in the New World. The letter and the copy were sent to the care of my London bookseller, Mr. Rich. Owing to some strange oversight, the parcel was not taken from the vessel, and on my inquiring as to its fate, he has written me, in a letter received this week, that he can find no tidings of it at the Custom House or Docks.— As I presume it will never come to light, I now write again, that you may not think me insensible to the very kind offices you 1839

1839

have rendered me by your able and learned critique, and at the same time to request your acceptance of a copy which I again transmit to Mr. Rich for you.

A letter from Mr. Sumner, with whom you were acquainted in London, mentions that you have in your possession some letters of Gonsalvo de Cordova, and that you expressed your willingness to let me take copies of them. Will you be so obliging as to inform me if this be so, as I should be very glad to avail myself of any original and authentic documents for the illustration of the work, which I am most anxious to place on the surest basis of historic accuracy.

I am now amusing myself with another work on the adventures of your gallant nation—the Conquests of Mexico and Peru. For this I have received rich materials, which the Academy, at the suggestion of its venerable president, Navarrete, has most liberally supplied me. Should you have any documents illustrating the history of the Conquests, you will also much oblige me

DON MARTIN FERNANDEZ DE NAVARRETE

by informing me what they are, and allowing them to be copied for me, if I have them not already. 1839

I pray you to excuse this troublesome application, and believe me, with much respect, Your obt serv't

[signed:] Wm H. Prescott

P. S. An answer, sent for me to O. Rich, 12 Red Lion Square, London, will be forwarded at once to me. (8).

* * * * *

Boston, June 20, 1840. 1840

My dear Sir,

Our friend Ticknor has informed me that you desired him to say to me that there are some documents in the British Museum, relating to Mexico, which may be of value to me. I am extremely obliged and flattered by the friendly interest you take in my literary labors; and I shall be glad to avail myself of the treasures in the Museum. By a letter dated April 4, which you must have received ere this, I mentioned to you that I had received a

1840

large mass of MSS. from Madrid. As my friend, Mr Sparks, with whose high literary reputation you are probably acquainted —is going to London, where he will pass some months, I avail myself of it, to send by him a list of the documents which I possess, relating to Mexico and Peru; that I may not receive duplicates of any from the British Museum. If there are others of real value there relating to the *Conquests* of these two kingdoms, I should be very glad to have copies of them; and Mr. Sparks, whose labours will require him to be much time in the British Museum, will do whatever you may advise, in regard to having the copies made, and will forward them to me. I shall be very glad if you can get some one to select and copy from the correspondence of Gonsalvo, and the Catholic Kings, and Mr S. will reimburse you for the charges incurred on this account. But I fear, to judge from the specimen you sent me, it will not be easy to find one capable of reading such hieroglyphical characters, as these worthy persons made use of.

I am glad to learn from Ticknor that you are on the eve of publishing your Spanish history. You have not mentioned the nature of the work—but I suppose, from the direction of your studies, as far as I understand them, it is the Spanish-Arabic history. If so, it is a splendid theme, which exhibits the mingled influences of European and Asiatic civilization,—wonderfully picturesque, and striking to the imagination. It is a subject, which, to be properly treated, requires one who has wandered over the scenes of faded grandeur, and stored his mind with the rich treasures of the original Arabic. Very few scholars are at all competent to the subject, and no one will rejoice more than myself, in seeing it fall into your hands. But, perhaps I have misapprehended your work—as in your letter to Mr. Ticknor, you merely call it a history of Spain,—and I shall be obliged by your telling me, when you do me the favour to write, what is the precise nature and object of it. 1840

Since writing to you I have received

1840

letters from my friend Calderon, the Spanish minister at Mexico, communicating sundry documents, which he has procured for me there, as the public offices have all been thrown open to him. This is very good luck.—But the collections I had previously from Spain, were drawn, in part, from the same source.

[Prescott's handwriting:] I will make no apologies, my dear Mr. Gayangos, for giving you all this trouble, as your gratuitous kindness to me shows that you desire none—and shall only subscribe myself therefore, with great truth,

Your obliged friend & serv't

W^m^. H. Prescott (9).

Mr. Pascual de Gayangos
&c &c &c

* * * * *

From Edward Everett

Extract from a letter of Mr. Everett, dated July 27, 1840.

I have lost no time in instituting enquiries as to the documents which may be accessible in Paris, on the subject of Philip II. My first recourse was to

PLATE III

Edward Everett.

1840 From Everett

M. Mignet. He is the keeper of the Archives in the department of Foreign Affairs. From him I learned that his Department contains nothing older than the 17th century. I learned, however, from him that Napoleon (as Mr. Turnbull informed you) caused not only a part, but the whole of the Archives of Simancas to be transferred to Paris. On the downfall of the empire, every thing was sent back to Spain, except the documents relating to the history of France, which somehow or other, remained. These documents are deposited in the *Archives du Royaume*, Hotel Soubise. Among them is the correspondence of the successive ministers of Spain in France, with their government at Madrid. These papers are often the originals; are not bound, nor indexed, but tied up in *liasses;* and M. Mignet represented the labor of examining them as very great. He showed me some of the bundles, which he had been permitted to borrow from the *Archives du Royaume*, but I did not perceive wherein the peculiar difficulty of examin-

1840 From Everett

ing them consisted. He has examined and made extracts from a great mass of these documents for the history of the reformation which he is writing. He showed me a large number of manuscript volumes, containing these extracts, which he had caused to be made by four copyists. He had, also, similar collections from Brussels, Cassel, and Dresden, obtained through the agency of the French ministers at these places. I have made an arrangement to go to the *Archives du Royaume* next week, and see these documents. I think M. Mignet told me there were nearly three hundred bundles;—and, if I mistake not, all consisting of the correspondence of the ministers of Spain in France.

My next enquiry was at the *Bibliotheque Royale*, The manuscripts there are under the care of an excellent old friend of mine, Professor Hase, who, in the single visit I have as yet made the library, did every thing in his power to facilitate my enquiry. In this superb collection will, I think, be found materials of equal im-

portance to those contained in the *Archives du Royaume*. A very considerable part of the correspondence of the French ministers at Madrid and Brussels, for the period of your enquiry is preserved, perhaps, all, and there are several miscellaneous pieces of great interest, if I may judge by the titles. I had time only to take off the titles of the following:

1840 From Everett

Phillippe II Roi d'Espagne,—son contrat de marriage avec Elizabeth de France, fille de Henry II, le 20 Juin 1559.

Sa correspondance avec la princesse Marguerite gouvernante des pais bas, de 1565 a 1567.

Memoires, lettres &c. pour servir á l'histoire de France & d'Espagne; la première preci[s] est de Philippe II.

Instruction de l'Empereur Charles V à son fils Philippe, en lui resignant ses Etats. (I do not know whether it is the same as)

Instructions de l'Empereur Charles V à Philippe, son fils, lors de son abdication à Augsbourg, 1548.

Cession et transport fait par l'empereur Charles V des provinces de Pays bas et de Bourgogne, en faveur du roi Philippe son fils 1555, et autres pieces pour servir à l'histoire jusq'en 1585.

Conferences et negotiations touching the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis.

Memoires of Sebastian Aubespene.

1840
From
Everett

Several series of correspondences of the French ambassadors in Spain. I imagine all these correspondencies are in the library; but I cannot affirm it positively.

Raggionamento negli ultimi di della sua vita (Scil. Filippo secondo) al principi suo figliuolo.

The librarian handed me a manuscript, which on the Catalogue bore this title

Relatione dell' Ambasciatore di Venetia alla corte di Filippo Secondo.—But I immediately perceived that it was of Philip IV. The librarian corrected his Catalogue in my presence. That the error should exist led me to think that precisely this class of documents had not been studiously explored.

Lettre du roi d'Espagne Philippe II au duc d'Albe sur le décés de Don Carlos son fils, qu'il avait fait mourir en prison du 26 Juillet 1568. fol. 49.

Recueil des lettres ecrites par Philippe II à Jean de Vargas Mexias, Ambassadeur en France en 1577. (Originales)

There are *125 bound volumes* of pieces, collected in manuscript by Fontanieu, President of the Parliament of Dijon, relating to the reigns of Henry II, Charles IX, and Henry III. These volumes contain much which belongs to the subject of Philippe II, and the relations of France and Spain, as far as I can judge from a cursory examination of six volumes, which is all I had time to look at.—Two of these six contained

Despaches de l'Ambassade de M. de Marillac, aupres de l'Empereur pendant les années 1548 & 1549.

Among the documents in the Fontanieu collection, was a translation of a letter of the Turkish Grand Vizier to the French

1840 From Everett

government, touching the Corsair Ragut, short, and, I suppose, of no great interest.

Upon the whole, I should think, that, in the two great repositories of the *Bibliotheque Royale* and the *Archives du Royaume* there were ample materials. How great a liberty of copying and making extracts may exist at the *Archives*, I do not yet know; but shall learn soon. At the *Bibliotheque Royale*, any decent person may go, from ten oclock until three every day in the week (except Sundays and holidays) & read & copy as much as he pleases.

Extract from a letter of Mr. E.—dated Aug. 22, 1840.

Since my former letter to you, I have made some further researches, on the subject of materials for the history of Philip II. I passed a morning at the *Archives du Royaume*, in the ancient hotel Soubise, in enquiring into the subject of the Archives of *Simancas*;—and in an interview, with M. Mignet, he was good enough to place in my hands a report made to him, by some one employed by him, to examine

1840 From Everett

minutely into the character and amount of these precious documents. They consist of 284 bundles, as I informed you in my former letter, and some of these bundles contain above a couple of hundred pieces. (Some contain 300 pieces) They are tied up and numbered, according to some system of Spanish arrangement, the key of which (if there ever was any) is lost. They do not appear to follow any order, either chronological, alphabetical, or that of subjects; and an ill-written, but pretty minute Catalogue of some of the first bundles in the series, is the only guide to their contents. M. Mignet's amanuensis went through the whole mass, and looked at each separate paper; and this, I think, is the only way, in which a perfectly satisfactory knowledge of the contents of the collection can be obtained. I had time only to look at two bundles. I took them at a venture, being Liasses A55 and A56; selecting them, because I saw in the above named catalogue, that they contained papers, which fell within the period of the

1840 From Everett

reign of Philip II. I soon discovered that these documents were far from being confined to the correspondence of the Spanish ministers in France. On the contrary, I believe not a paper of that description, was contained in the bundles I looked at. There were however, a great number of original letters of Philip himself to his foreign ministers. They appeared in some cases to be original draughts sometimes corrected in his own handwriting. Sometimes they were evidently the official copies, originally made for the purpose of being preserved in the archives of the Spanish government. In one case, a despatch, apparently prepared for transmission and signed by Philip, but for some reason not sent, was preserved with the official copy. In some cases there were letters in several different states, from a first draught through one or two corrected forms, till the letter was reduced to a satisfactory condition. This was strikingly the case with a latin letter to Elisabeth of England of 23 Aug. 1581, warmly expostulating against

1840 From Everett

the reception of Portuguese fugitives and particularly Don Antonio, and threatening war, if his wishes were not complied with. Further reflection, perhaps, convinced Philip, that this kind of logic was not the best adapted to persuade Queen Elisabeth, and a draft of another letter, minus the threat, is found in the bundle. Of some of the letters of Philip, I could not form a satisfactory idea, whether they were originals or copies, and if the latter, in what stage prepared. Those of this class, had an endorsement, purporting that they were "in cypher", in whole or in part. Whether they were decyphered copies of originals in cypher, or whether the endorsement alluded to was a direction to have them put in cypher, I could not tell. It is, in fact, a point of no great importance, though of some curiosity in the literary history of the materials. Besides letters of Philip, there are official documents and reports of almost every description; and I should think, from what I saw of the contents of the collection, that they consist of

1840 From Everett

the official papers emanating from and entering the private cabinet of the king, and filed away, the first in an authentic copy, the last in the original, from day to day. The letters of Philip, though not in his handwriting, were evidently written under his dictation; and I confess, the cursory inspection I was able to give them, somewhat changed my notion of his character. I suppose he left the mechanical details of government to his ministers, but these papers exhibit ample proof, that he himself read and answered the letters of his ambassadors. Whether, however, this was the regular official correspondence with the foreign ministers, or a private correspondence kept up by the king, of which his Secretaries of State were uninformed, I do not know. But from indications which I will not take up your time in detailing, I should think the former. Among the papers is a holograph letter of Francis I to the wife of Charles V after the treaty of Madrid, by which he recovered his liberty. They told me, at the Archives,

1840 From Everett

that no obstacles existed to copying these documents, and that it would be easy to find persons competent to examine and transcribe them.

You are acquainted, I suppose, with Ranke's work called "*Fürsten und Völker von Sud Europa im 16ten & 17ten Jahrhundert*". It contains an elaborate view of the character and court of Philip II. He professes to have written it, mainly from hitherto unpublished diplomatic reports. As far as I can judge, from reading his preface, and running over the volume, the documents cited by him are those and those only contained in the Berlin collection of 48 volumes with 5 or 6 volumes procured from other sources. I do not find that he had any access to the Simancas papers. If I mistake not, he does not mention them, which he would not have failed to do, if he had seen them. He says that the Royal Library at Paris contained almost a complete series of the Venetian relations. This may be a little too strongly stated, but there are a good many. I find

1840 From Everett

that my former letter did not do full justice to this point. The fault is in the catalogue of the Manuscripts, which does not contain all that the library possesses. In 1835 and 1838 there was published a work, in two beautiful quarto volumes, by *Dr. Antonio Mansard*, containing a description of all the Italian manuscripts in the Royal Library. It appears from this work, which is furnished with ample Indexes, that there are several Venetian "relations" concerning Spain, under the reigns of Charles V and Philip II, and other manuscript Italian documents of an historical character pertaining to the same period. The Venetian relations, touching the affairs of France in the 16th century, have been published, with French translations, by M. N. Tommaso, as part of the great work now in progress, under the title of "Documens inedites sur l'histoire de France", published by order of the government.

With the aid of the work of Mansard, it would be very easy for you to give orders for a copy of any Italian manuscript in the

1840 From Everett

Royal Library, touching Spanish history. He gives a minute reference to the number of each manuscript. I suppose that the most important part of the information, to be derived from this source, may be found in three or four of the Venetian "Relations". It is not unlikely that you would immediately recognize some of the documents, as having been already consulted by your predecessors possibly some few as being in print. I believe Tommaso says that three of the documents pertaining to France, and published by him, were printed in the 16th century. You could have no difficulty in obtaining from Berlin a copy of any thing contained in their 48 volumes, which you desire. Ranke would give one to understand that the materials found in that collection are the basis of his work; but I doubt not you would find a gleaning. I ought to say that Ranke expressed some doubt of the authenticity of the document, of which I gave you the title in my former letter viz: Ragionamento del re Don Filippo negli ultimi giorni di

1840 From Everett

sua vita al principe figliuolo suo. I find, on comparing the catalogue of Ranke's Berlin manuscripts, with Mansard's list of those in the Royal Library here, that there are several which are duplicates. This is the case with Nos. 2, 6, 7 and 10 and probably with others.

With respect to the Simancas manuscripts, I think you could safely, at a venture, order a copy of all letters of Philip and his ministers and generals, and all other original documents, touching his reign.—Should you not be able to write to me on the subject before I leave Paris, I think you might attain your objects by corresponding with M. Mignet, or with M. Castelneau, jeune, one of the Keepers of the Archives, to whom M. Mignet introduced me, and whom I found very civil.—There has, however, been appointed within a day or two, a new Head Keeper of the Archives, whose address I will obtain for you.—You will bear in mind that the hints I have given you of the Simancas papers &c are derived from a very hasty inspection of old and often illegible MSS. in a

1840 From Everett

language with which I am not well acquainted. Should it hereafter turn out that I have made mistakes, you will forgive it. M. Letronne is the new Conservateur-en-chef des Archives du Royaume.

[In Prescott's handwriting:] You will oblige me my dear Mr. Gayangos, after you have inspected the whole ground, & obtained what can be got in the sphere of your researches, to indicate to me, what other sources ought to be consulted by me to complete the collection. Perhaps Lembke was too sanguine in supposing that Paris would furnish of itself adequate materials for the history of this reign. If Simancas must be explored we may talk of that hereafter. Yrs. W. H. P. (10).

* * * * *

To Gayangos

Boston Nov. 28, 1840.

[This letter is given in *Correspondence* p. 180-182, except for this additional material:]

I have received lately copies, from original portraits, of Ferdinand and Isabella, Ximenes, Gonsalvo de Cordova, and Cortes. The copies have been executed by

1840

the best artists in Madrid, Gutierrez and Madrazo, whom perhaps you may know, and several of the paintings, especially Isabella and Gonsalvo, are admirable. They are of the size of life; and, as they hang up on the walls around me, I feel myself transported to the glorious land of chivalry, in the day of her [Ms. mutilated]. Gonsalvo's portrait is wholly unlike the poor print engraved by Bentley—from [I do?] not know what source,—and I think I shall have an engraving taken from [it?] it is so characteristic of the great man. But I will not take up more of your time, only to add that Mr. Ticknor desires his kind remembrances to you.—I enclose you a notice from the Quincuagenas of Oviedo of the Garcilasso de la Vega whose letters you have in your collection—the father, you know, of the poet. Perhaps, however, you have Oviedo's MS.—[Prescott's handwriting:] Adieu, my dear Mr. Gayangos. Believe me with the most grateful sentiments for your kindness

Yours most truly and affectionately
W^m. H. Prescott.

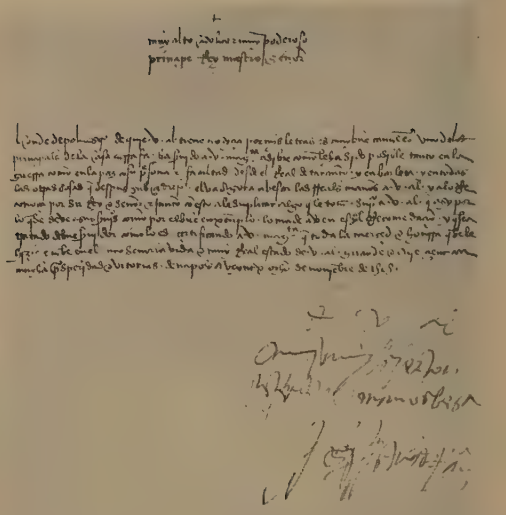
1840 Since the above was written I have learnt [of] Ld Holland's death,—a sad loss indeed—for I believe no English nobleman possessed a more cultivated taste or generous heart. I believe he was loved & honoured by all who knew him—or were acquainted with his character. (11).

* * * * *

1841 Boston, Feb. 28, 1841

My dear friend,

I have received your kind letter of the 27th of January, and, also, a note sent through Mr. Ticknor dated Sept.—both this week. The steamer has, also, brought me some additional letters of the Great Captain, and the MS. relating to the Antiquities of Peru, from the British Museum. It is copied in a free and legible hand, which is a good thing for me, as I may be able to employ my own eyes partially, on it.—I have gone through the correspondence of the G. Captain and Garcilasso de la Vega carefully, and have noted down references, and occasional citations of the original for notes, for the



SIGNATURE OF *EL GRAN CAPITAN*

next edition of 'Ferd. & Isabel'. The letters of Gonsalvo are somewhat obscure, and the orthography vile, and if it were not for your punctuation, they would be still more difficult. The dates you have fixed, which I see no reason to dispute are a great help. Where you have not been able to verify the dates, as in some of the last, I have been able to settle them satisfactorily, since the events to which they refer are frequently of too little importance to have found a place in history. Many of the letters, however, are of much interest, and especially the ones written at the taking of the young duke of Calabria, and the one containing the protestations of his loyalty to Ferdinand. I have extracted the greater part of these in the notes. A letter of Gonsalvo's dated April 16, 1501, is from Saragossa. He must have been then in Sicily. Could it be *Siracusa*?—Bentley informed me last autumn that he should get another edition of 'Ferd. & Isabel' up before long. I have forwarded by this packet, these new emendations to him, and 1841

1841 have added a new Preface for the English public, in which I have taken the liberty to express my acknowledgments of your kindness. Indeed, it gives me sincere pleasure—the idea of associating your name conjointly with my own, in my literary labours. I hope it will not displease you. I trust the corrections &c. will not reach Bentley too late for this edition, which, however, I have not seen advertised. When it comes out, I shall have the pleasure to send you a copy. I hope you will not be tired of the sight of it.—You were kind enough to offer me autographs some time since of Ferdinand, Isabella, &c. for facsimiles. I have requested Bentley, if he wishes it, to ask you for facsimiles of the handwriting of Ferdinand, Isabella, Gonsalvo, Ximenes, and Columbus. (I don't know if you have the last.) In that case I will thank you to give three lines of each, with their signatures, with the explanation in legible Castilian—that is—if they are as illegible as the specimens you were kind enough to send me—I hope this is not

troubling you too much. But I think these autographs lithographed would have interest for the reader. 1841

When I have got through my Mexican campaigns I intend to correct the text of the history of Ferdinand by the letters in your collection that I shall hereafter receive, as well as by your great work on the Mohammedan Dynasties. But there will be time eno' for this, when I have won the capital of Montezuma, which will cost me many a hard fight yet.—When I see a mine of contemporary documents open at my feet, and a mine of Arabic for the first time brought to light, relating to my subject, I feel I have come before the public too soon. But if one were to wait till he had everything at his disposal, he would never come before the public at all. I have examined the contents of the 1st vol. of your MSS. and find a few which I am very desirous to have as probably throwing light on some doubtful points. At some future time, I shall avail myself of your permission to ask for copies of these. But I know this

1841 cannot be done without your own inspection.—I am obliged to you for indicating the little poem of Narvaez; but think I shall not require it.

I am much obliged by your taking care of the letter to Martinez de la Rosa. He has spoken kindly of me both in his works and conversation. And I was strangely ignorant of a work which he published relating to a portion of my subject. As to the letters to poor Gonzales and to Middleton, which Rich put into your hands; they were written in 1838, and must be duplicates; and I cannot divine how they got into R's hands, and having got there, how he could keep them so long. There are some things in this world that do not improve with age, and a letter is of that class. I shall be obliged by your throwing them into the fire.

You speak of Ford's article on Lockhart's Spanish Ballads. I see his hand in it; with references and smart citations smacking of old and curious books. He flings about his *dicta* with a bold hand. You say

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA

he has more *aficion* than *conocimiento*—of the Spanish, after all. It is very like. But I suppose he has enough for a Reviewer. 1841

I shall have much pleasure in remembering you, as you desire, both to Lembke and Calderon, when I write. I received a letter from Madame C. today. They are living much at their ease in Mexico, where Calderon has been regaled *en prince* being the first accredited Spanish minister there, you know. As to Lembke, I have not had a line from him this long while. He has returned, I understand, to Madrid, having procured copies of Oviedo's MS. for me from M. Ternaux, and I shall doubtless hear from him soon. I believe I told you he had superintended the collating and copying of all my MSS. in Madrid, and I shall employ him to look up the Philip 2^{d} documents. By the by, it is strange what you say of Mr. Everett's having a complete copy of Las Casas. I know him intimately, and he never spoke of it. He is now in Cuba, but I shall ascertain the fact. I cannot think he has it now, at all events. A

1841 complete copy is not in Ternaux's collection, nor in that of the Academy at Madrid, nor in the B. Museum, it seems. It is possible it may be in the Royal Library at Madrid.

I suppose you will rewrite your work in Spanish. It is a curious fact, that written by a Spaniard it should have first appeared in English. You must have acquired English early to have mastered the idiom so entirely. I defy any one to detect a foreign hand.

Our friend Ticknor is pretty much occupied now with his history of Spanish Literature. He once delivered a course of lectures on this subject, at the University in our neighbourhood. They were written with much care, and his rare library and diligent study have furnished him with ample means for doing justice to the subject. I heard his lectures then with great pleasure. But he is now recasting the whole thing in another form. But when he will complete it I know not, nor does he. He is in affluent circumstances, lives very hospitably, and makes his house a most

pleasant resort, by combining all the *jouissances* of intellectual and social pleasure. 1841

But I have run into a most interminable length of prosing, and could not do worse, if I were writing to an absolute *far niente*, instead of one, with whom minutes are gold dust.—You would smile if you were to see how I am writing, with a writing case made for the Blind, in which I do not see a word of what I write,—furnishing a scrawl as illegible as Gonsalvo's, for my secretary to transcribe.

Adieu, my dear friend—pray accept my sincere congratulations on the happy addition to your family circle. I can sympathize with you—counting two boys and a girl—the youngest of whom is ten years old—I should like to present them to you but still better, to take you by the hand myself. And now that steam has annihilated time and space, that may come to pass.

[Prescott:] Entretanto desponga VM. de la mas sincera amistad q. le profesa este Su Afmo

Guillermo H. Prescott.

1841

[Amanuensis:] I have received a letter from the Marquis Gino Capponi of Florence this morning, informing me that nearly half my work was translated into the language of Dante and Petrarch, and that the remainder would be completed before long under his supervision. You may know his reputation as a scholar, which is high in Italy. And I flatter myself it will gratify you to know it. (12).

* * * * *

Boston, Sept. 14, 1841.

My dear Mr. Gayangos,

Since my last of the fifteenth of July, I have carefully read the MSS. of the G. Captain. They are more confused and difficult to comprehend than usual, which must have added to the difficulty of your decyphering, I should think. I thought I had found one error of date, but was mistaken, and can detect none. I am extremely obliged by your noting down the extracts of curious passages from the miscellaneous correspondence registered in your Index. This way saves me much use-

less matter, but must increase your labour. It will now be sometime before I could avail myself of any additional matter. As Bentley has just written me he shall publish the edition he talked of last season, in the beginning of this winter; and I suspect that will supply John Bull with as much Spanish history as he will be able to digest for a good while. So do not borrow from your valuable time to send me any thing further, till you are at leisure. You will, however, much oblige me by sending to Bentley fac-similes of the handwriting of Ferdinand, Isabella, Gonsalvo, Ximenes, & Columbus—if you have the last. Two lines of each, with a signature, would be enough.—So you see I ask favour on favour, and one good turn, instead of 'deserving another', in the true sense of the proverb, is made a ground for asking another. The new edition will contain a fine medallion struck in honour of one of Gonsalvo's victories. It has a spirited portrait of the hero on one side of it. It was kindly lent to Bentley for the purpose by Mr. 1841

1841 Ford, the critic who did me the honour to show me up in the Quarterly. I have advised Bentley to discard the wretched caricature he now has.

I have obtained some few materials relative to the administration of Cortes from Mexico, but, in truth, every thing had been gleaned for the Spanish collections furnished me from Madrid.—I have lately received a full length portrait of Cortés, copied in Mexico, from an original painted in the latter part of his life, and now hanging in the Hospital of Jesus, which he founded. It represents him in armor, a rich costume, and is so big a painting, being some eight feet long, that I am as much troubled where to put it, as the Vicar of Wakefield was with his family picture. I shall get an engraving from it, however. The copy is not so well executed as my Spanish portraits. My good friend Calderon will leave for Cuba shortly, being superseded. He has lost much of his property by an unfortunate investment in the United States Bank, a bank which has

conducted its affairs most scandalously, but which, notwithstanding its vaunting title of 'U. States', is only a private corporation in the State of Pennsylvania. I know not what are the prospects for poor Spain under the New Regency. But, as Burns says, I guess & fear.—When you next write, pray let me know how the second volume of your *magnum opus* advances. I should like to know, also, when the work on the Alhambra, for which you are furnishing translations of the Arabic inscriptions, will be published. I received the other day from the Duke of Serra di falco a copy of a magnificent work prepared by him, on the Siculo-Norman architecture. It contains drawings of the Duomo di Monreale and some other churches in the Island. The architecture, in which the Arabic is liberally infused, frequently reminds one of the Alhambra. The author endeavours to show that this combination of the eastern and western styles of architecture under the Normans was the origin of that which afterwards prevailed in modern Europe. 1841

1841

The Duke is one of the few men who still vindicate the claim of the modern Italians to extensive and elegant scholarship.

[In Prescott's handwriting:] Mantengase VM. y disponga de la mas sincera amistad q. le profesa este su

Af^mo amigo—

W. H. Prescott. (13).

* * * * *

Boston, Dec. 30, 1841.

My dear friend,

I have received yours of Dec. 1st & Feb. [*sic* Nov.?] 17th. I am most happy that my little offer of aid should have come so opportunely—and though I intended it simply as a friendly loan, I shall be very happy to have you suit yourself by letting it go into the remuneration for those kind labours in my behalf which cannot be estimated simply by money.—I have obtained a credit on Mess. Baring, Brothers, & Co. for three hundred pounds, subject to your orders, to extend a year from Jan. 15. One hundred pounds you take at once on your own account. The balance will be

appropriated to the expenses of the copying. I know not what may be the cost of this. I fear considerably dearer than in Spain and Italy, where I have found the prices very reasonable. I do most sincerely hope nothing will intervene to prevent your completing the collection in England & France. With a judicious person like yourself to select, the same sum will go twice as far; for the omission of insignificant matter is a service inferior only to the selecting of the important, and will enable me to get twice as much of the latter, and save my own eyes and time besides. Will you have the goodness to ask the copyists to write as legible a hand as they can, and as large as they can *conveniently*. In that event, my own eyes may be able to peruse more of less of their MSS. 1841

I mentioned to you, I believe, that Mr. Everett our Minister at London, passed some little time in making investigations for me in the Paris libraries. I inclose a note for you to him, as I think he may give you some useful information and aid in re-

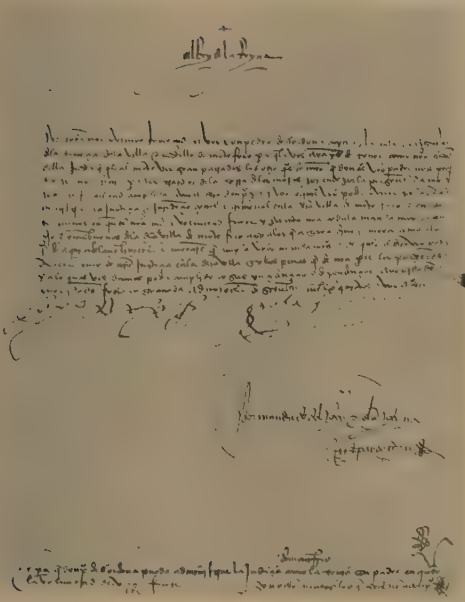
1841 gard to France. I, also, inclose under a separate cover, a copy of parts of two letters written by him on the spot, containing some notices that may be of use, and which he may now have forgotten himself. I know very little of the books and documents relative to Philip's reign. One book contains much information respecting the best sources for it in France. It is Von Raumer's *History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. London, 1835. 2 vols. The parts particularly to be consulted are Vol. I. Letters 3, and 12-20. He speaks of a most important collection of MSS. relating to the period, at Besançon, which I should think it would be desirable to inspect. You should look at this work of Raumer's, by all means. I believe there are, also, valuable documents at Brussels. Mr. Vanderweyer, the minister from the Netherlands has so informed Mr Sparks, and if you think it worth while, you might see him on the subject. Mr. Bates whose daughter he married, and who is in the house of Barings, would do any thing to

promote my views, as, indeed, Mr. V. offered through Mr. Sparks.—I tell you of every thing I know that may be of use for the collection. But you will inform yourself, being in the midst of the materials, better than I can. Sir Thomas Phillips I have had occasion to thank for his friendly offers in regard to MSS. in my Mexican History. Though I have had no occasion to avail myself of them. He has a most splendid collection of MSS. I wish in addition to the MSS. you would give Rich orders to buy such printed books as you may designate, for a history of the period. Nic. Antonio furnishes an important list of works printed and in MS. but I suppose not easily found out of Spain,—possibly not always in it.—The only vol. I have is Cabrera's Hist. 1841

I am truly glad you have got an appointment so m[uch], to your mind as the Tunis consulate, and I trust the climate and the inh[abi?]tants will prove as kind as you anticipate. You will, at least, not be [ban?]ished far from the haunts of civiliza-

1841 tion. I am greatly obliged by the Vol. of MSS. concerning "los Reyes Catolicos", which has reached me safe. It is a rich treat, indeed, to hold in one's hands the identical letters of the mighty dead, with whom I have conversed so much in spirit. I shall postpone the study of them till I reach a good breathing place in my present labours, and shall now merely select a few for autographs. Bentley's indifference, and Rich's blunders are a little provoking. But by the next packet I will send out some facsimiles.—Steam-packets, by the by now run only once a month from here and, also, from Liverpool. The sailing days of the latter are 4th of January, February, March, afterwards once a fortnight. I think it is best always to send by them in preference to other packets. It grieves me much to hear of Navarrete's illness. He is the survivor of a veteran corps, and not the least in their honourable band. I have large obligations to him personally for great kindness.

[In Prescott's handwriting:] I hope I



SIGNATURES OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA
THE CATHOLIC KINGS

shall hear from you by the next packet—with which believe me, my dear Mr. Gayangos, 1841

Most truly & affectionately yours

Wm H. Prescott.

[Amanuensis:] P. S. When you communicate with Carderera again, be so good as to bear the portraits in mind.—The expenses of *postage*, you will, of course, charge to my account always. (14).

* * * * *

My dear friend 1842

Since closing my letters I have glanced over the treasure of MSS. you have sent me. I find I can furnish from them autographs of Ferdinand, Garcilasso, Joanna, Charles V, Princess Isabella, Henry IV Ferdinand and Alfonso of Naples, Prospero Coloma, Manuel of Portugal, A. N. Talavera, A. B. Carillo—I shall send signatures only except in one or two instances. Autograph letter to Gayangos

If you can furnish Bentley autographs of Isabella, Ximenes, Gonsalvo, Philip, Prince Juan, Columbus, Maximilian, Margaret, &c, &c. I shall be glad. The signatures

1842

would suffice except in the principal ones, when a line or two would be desirable. I will send mine when copied to you—by next packet.

In haste—as the bag closes in ten minutes.

Yours faithfully
WHP

Jany 1 1842.

Many happy New Years. (15).

* * * * *

Autograph letter to Gayangos

My dear friend

To our surprise & regret no Steamer has yet arrived from Liverpool. I trust she has not met with the fate of the President. It is most probable she has put back or into some place for fuel—so we think. I write merely to explain the cause of my silence—in regard to the letters you have probably sent by her.—I have nothing to communicate beyond what was in my last.

Washington Irving goes [as] Minister to Spain,—an excellent appointment. His secretary Mr Cogswell is an intimate

friend of mine—and as he is an inquisitive scholar may be of use to me in Madrid— 1842

Yours very affecly
W H Prescott

Boston, March 1 1842.

I have heard *of*,—not *from* Lembke—as in Paris—

I don't know what to make of him. He got into trouble at Madrid. (16).

* * * * *

Boston, Aug. 27, 1842.

My dear friend,

I have received yours of Aug. 2, for which I am much obliged to you. I am sorry that you are so much troubled by the publishers of the Almakkari—though I shall feel the good fruits of it in your detention in London. You will not now be hurried in the visit to Sir T. Phillips—and all else you have accomplished. How fortunate that the vol. of the Acts of Cortés, and the pragmaticas should have come into your hands! But will they be easily legible by me? If not, pray take

1842 them to Madrid, and get them transcribed there, where the charges are within a Christian conscience. How fortunate again I am that you will be able to visit Spain, and pursue the collection in the native libraries; the great depôts, after all, for materials. Besides the aid you can command there, I can have that of Irving—and my friend Calderon is to be there in the winter—whose services will be at your disposal—though as he is now superseded they may not be worth so much. He and his wife are to spend the day with me tomorrow being now on a visit in Boston. I am in the country for the summer though I date from Boston, to which I wish all your letters to be addressed. In Paris, there will undoubtedly be good gleaning, and I should hope the expenses of copying will be much less than in London, where it costs as you state more than a shilling a page. The Spanish work, however, will be the cheapest and the best. I have no doubt that it has all been done by you in the most judicious manner; and I feel

much more confidence to have this difficult task of selection and collation in your hands, than if it were in my own. I shall leave the balance of which you speak in the Barings' hands, and when you go to the continent, I will get an additional credit to defray the charges in Paris and Spain. It will be easy to negotiate drafts on the Barings in any part of the Continent.—Such books as you think you cannot meet with in Spain, you had better send me a list of, or you can order Rich to hunt them out at his leisure in London. I ought to have every good printed work that can throw light on the path. They will come, however, much cheaper in Spain, if they are Spanish. 1842

I am obliged to you for your account of Trueba y Cosío. It gives me all the information I want. If you chance to hear any thing more of the translation of "Ferd. & Isabel", I shall be obliged by your letting me know it.—Lord Kingsborough's library comes too late for me. I shall kill and bury my hero, I trust, before Spring. But, in-

1842 deed, I have spent all I can afford on the Mexican whistle. Should you write to Carderera, of whose address I am ignorant, will you oblige me by asking him to add a portrait of Ximenes to his collection. There is an original hanging in the cathedral of Toledo. Perhaps he can meet with a still better one.

I have received Bentley's last edition of 'Ferd. & Isabel'. The typographical execution is better than that of the preceding. But the blunders, I fear, are more numerous. He has omitted two little maps I sent him prepared for the work, for the Campaigns of Gonsalvo and the Granada War, and the Autographs—*horresco!* I shall try to rectify them for the American edition.—Ticknor is in the country, at a distance from me. A letter I received from him today tells me you say there is a box of books coming to me by the Messenger which sailed Aug. 3^{d}.

[In Prescott's handwriting:] God bless you, my dear friend,—and Believe me Ever sincerely yours, Wm H. Prescott. (17).

Boston, Nov. 14, 1842. 1842

My dear Friend,

I am glad that you have accomplished your visit to Sir Thomas Phillips, and I hope you have succeeded in disinterring those MSS. whose titles in your former letter appeared so inviting. They ought to be precious to pay you for the trouble you have taken. The Montezuma document I find in my Muñoz collection. It confirms what I have long thought that there is nothing of any importance for the illustration of Mexican and Peruvian conquests, which is not already in my possession. I am not, however, the less obliged to you for your kindness in procuring it for me.

I received a letter from Mr. Tytler the other day placing at my disposal his MSS. relating to Philip & Mary, which he had copied from those in the State Paper Office. If you think they can be of use to you, I will thank you to send for them, and make copies of such as are worth while. Perhaps, however, you have already exhausted the ground. Mr. Tytler's address

1842

is 34 Devonshire Place, but I believe you are personally acquainted with him.—When you deliver the precious fruits of your researches to Mr. Rich to be forwarded to me, pray tell him I wish him to consult a safe rather than a speedy conveyance, though I suppose the safest, as well as the speediest will be one of the British steamers.—Shall you not leave with him or send to me a list of printed books to be purchased as soon as he can meet with them?

From what you say I suppose the hour of your departure approaches. I trust for your sake and that of literature that your great work will first be completed—I cannot but think that you will find a rich harvest relating to Philip II. in Paris. Pray satisfy yourself there about the Granvelle papers. If they are not certainly to be printed, and shortly, I ought to have extracts from them. Mr. Everett may doubtless afford you facilities by his letters.—My anxiety to obtain whatever is essential makes me I fear importunate,—I will not

say impertinent,—in my suggestions to one, who is so much more competent than I can be, to decide on what is proper to be done.—When in Paris you can ascertain who is the person employed on the Castilian translation of "Ferdinand & Isabella". My friend Mr de Calderon, who is here, informs me, that he understands it has already been wretchedly translated by a Catalan. Heaven preserve me from such an ignominious fate! I have received this week a letter from Marquis Capponi of Florence, informing me that the Italian translation under his auspices is nearly completed. 1842

[In Prescott's handwriting:] With sincere regard, my dear Mr. Gayangos I am now as ever yours

Wm H. Prescott

P. S. I shall be obliged by your putting the right address on Señor Carderera's letter & forwarding it to him. I have received nine water-coloured portraits from him—very delicately executed—chiefly of persons in Philip II^s^ court. (18).

1842 My dear Friend,

It occurs to me just as the Packet is about to sail, that my credit with the Baring's, is reduced to £50. Though I suppose you have concluded your explorations in England, yet as you may go over to Paris before I can arrange for it, I have thought it best, to obtain an additional credit for £100, to be at your disposal, as you shall require it. When you shall have examined things in Paris, you will be better able to say, what the expence of the researches there will probably come to. (19).

[Prescott:] Yours Very Affec^{y}

W^{m} H Prescott

Boston
Dec. 1 1842

* * * * *

1843 Boston Aug. 15, 1843.

My dear friend,

The last letter I have received from you is dated May 28. I am sure there must have been some miscarriage of the letters. The last letter which I wrote to you was

dated June 15th, and as I have no knowledge that you received it and should not like to have it miscarry, I now transcribe it below. I am quite puzzled to think where you can be. Calderon has been in London & Paris and did not meet with you in either place, having ascertained you were not in either.—Yet I think you can hardly be in Madrid yet. I have just completed my *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, which will make 3 vols. 8vo. I have preceded it by a View of the Aztec Civilization and continued the life of Cortés to the end. I have sold an edition of 5000 copies here, with the right of exclusive publication of them limited to one year. I cannot think the publishers will be able to dispose of so many in so short a period. Bentley will publish it in England and I have sold him the copy-right—as far as a foreigner can sell a copyright—for £650. The work will be out before the end of October, and you must advise Rich where to send you a copy, which I shall order him to have at your disposal. I hope the troubles in Spain 1843

1843 will not interfere with your own prospects; nor with your literary researches. But I have my fears.—When in Paris, and perhaps in Madrid, it will be best to send letters I should think to the care of Rich in London. But you will know best. (20).

[Prescott:] Yours most affectionately

W. H. Prescott.

* * * * *

1844 Boston, Sept. 14th, 1844.

My dear Friend,

It is very long since I have had the pleasure of hearing from you,—longer than any period since our correspondence began, I think. I account for your silence by supposing that you have been a good deal troubled by your expedition to Simancas—and that the confusion you have found things in at that Golgotha has impeded your inquiries. On the whole, as I am not of a very sanguine disposition, I am led to augur unfavorably of the result, and to fear that Señor Gonzales has been more than a match for us. I shall be greatly

chagrined to learn this. But in the *dernier ressort*, I trust that Mignet will allow me copies of the documents. What do you think? But perhaps I am unnecessarily troubling myself with such conjectures, and you may, after all, light on the original papers. 1844

I have been very fortunate in obtaining a quantity of very valuable matter from Berlin and Gotha, which I have now safe under lock & key. It consists almost wholly of Venetian *Relationi* of the time of Philip II, and I have taken measures for the examination of the Imperial library of Vienna, through the librarian Wolf, with whom I am in correspondence. A friend of mine too in Rome, well known by his literary activity, has found a way, as it seems probable from a letter, I received from him yesterday, into the Vatican, that cemetery of the departed great, so carefully locked up from the eyes of the profane. I shall be in luck if I succeed there. Did I tell you that an Italian translation of the Conquest is already far advanced in

1844

Rome by a scholar, who is librarian of the Corsini family? I am told it is executed with much elegance.

The Calderons are at Newport, a watering place, some sixty miles from Boston, so we are far apart; as I am forty miles in another direction in the country, though I date my letters always from Boston, that you may not be led into an error in your address. They are in excellent spirits, and Calderon is now busy with turning the Conquest into Castilian. But who will buy it? Will the Spaniards spend their money on old wives tales? The Calderons go to Washington in October.

I am at work on Peru, trying to pick some gold out of the Andes.—I hope you will be able to get for me a sketch of the arms of the Pizarros. My hero will need all the illusion of chivalry to recommend him.

When you return to Madrid, I hope you will send off the MSS. already collected, as I have a skilful hand now waiting to arrange them, & give a general catalogue of

THE ARCHIVES AT SIMANCAS

their contents. What a goodly array I shall have to carry on the war with! 1844

[Prescott:] With sincere regards, my dear Mr. Gayangos, I remain always affec^y^ yours

Wm H. Prescott (21).

* * * * *

Pepperell, September 29th 1844

My dear Friend,

When I received your letter about two months since, informing me of your proposed visit to Simancas, mounted all like some knight errant of old, I felt very much afraid that it would turn out a knight-errant's adventure, & that the tower of Simancas would prove nothing but an enchanted castle, after all. But your last letter has been a most agreeable relief to me; & I find you have the talisman to overcome all the spells which dulness and bigotry have thrown around the steps of the scholar in Spain. To drop my metaphor, which seems to be slipping from under me, I think I may congratulate myself as well as you, on your having accomplished the

1844 object I had so much at heart. How fortunate I am in having a friend like yourself interested in my literary projects!

I revel in anticipation, in the letters of the secretary & the majordomo of the great Spanish *Diocletian*, & in his own letters to Philip. I think they cannot fail to afford all the light that is wanted. When you write again, pray let me know whether you do not suppose that you have had under your eyes all the documents of any importance relating to the Emperor's latter days, which Gonzalez had. As to Don Carlos, I have great confidence that the documents I have already received, with those now in your possession, will enable me to get at the truth of the story. With respect to Flanders, I feel the less concern about that, as I am pretty strong, & it is but an episode, though an very important one. I hope it will not be long before my treasures will be on their way, as I don't allow myself to feel perfectly sure, while an ocean tosses & tumbles between us. You will think me a little nervous.

1844

You mention that you have drawn for £30 on the Barings. A note from them by the last Steamer, advises me of a draft August 14th, for £19.15/. Does that take up the balance of the credit? I have not my accounts with me, being in the country; but when I return to town, the first of November, I shall examine into it. In the mean time, if additional funds should be requisite, you will let me know; though I presume, with Simancas, your researches will be nearly concluded.

I have not seen the Calderons for some time. I had a letter from him the other day saying they were all well. We shall meet again in town before they go to Washington—You speak of an original portrait of Philip by Pantoja. I wish I could afford it with all my heart. But I shall spend too much on other hobbies, I believe, to allow me £40 to gratify my taste or my vanity. Calderon tells me that he left the copy from the Escorial in your care. I suppose it will come with the MSS.

1844 [Prescott:] Pray remember me kindly to Madame de Gayangos, and believe me, my dear friend, always most affectionately Yours

Wm. H. Prescott

* * * * *

1846 Boston, Aug. 31, 1846.

My dear Gayangos,

I have been passing the hot months of summer at a watering place, where I have a cottage that overlooks the broad sea once ploughed by the bark of Columbus. I am now on my way into the country, to pass a few weeks of autumn,—a noble season here. For the air is invigorating, the days cloudless, & the leaves turn into the bright harlequin liveries of a thousand dyes. The brilliant variety of colors of our autumnal landscape is owing to the sharp & sudden frosts.

I find in town the box containing your last dividend of MSS., also books for Ticknor, & a volume or two for myself, including the Spanish translation of "Ferd.

& Isabel". I am much obliged to you for them all, and, especially, for the extracts, which you have been so kind as to select & have copied for me from various scarce books. They will supply me apparently with most excellent materials—and are written so that one who runs may read them. This is box No. 3, & with such MSS. as you still retain for me will leave me nothing more to desire—unless I had the eyes of Argus, which I have not by a hundred to one—or rather half a one. 1846

The translation appears faithful as far as I have compared it. As to its literary execution in other respects, a foreigner cannot decide. But I wish you would give my thanks to the translator for the pleasure it has given me. His notes, on the whole, are courteous, though they show, that Señor Sabau has contemplated the ground often from a different point of view from myself. But this is natural.—For am I not the child of democracy? Yet no bigoted one, I assure you. I am no friend to bigotry in politics or religion, & I believe that forms

1846

are not so important as the manner in which they are administered. The mechanical execution of the book is excellent. It gives me real pleasure to see myself put into so respectable a dress in Madrid. I prize a translation into the noble Castilian, more than any other tongue. For if my volumes are worthy of translation into it, it is the best proof that I have not wasted my time, & that I have contributed something in reference to the institutions & history of the country which the Spaniards themselves would not willingly let die.

The Calderons are at Newport. I got a letter from C. the other day, telling me he was too lazy either to read or write this hot weather.—Ticknor is travelling. He will pass some days with me in the country on his return.

[Prescott:] Believe me my dear Friend always thine

W. H. Prescott

I have one 'foot in the stirrup' for my autumn campaign. (22).

Pepperell, Oct 9, 1846. 1846

My dear Friend,

I received your letter of August last here, where I am passing my *villegiatura*,—expecting to enjoy the cool autumnal breeze, as it comes down from the mountains. But alas! no breeze this year. We are perishing with heat and drought, and the thermometer stands 72° Fahrenheit, at 7 P. M.—the time of this present writing—so you may judge I am already hot for describing the fiery fights of Pizarro and his cutthroats.

I am delighted to find that you are so well occupied with fishing up Arabian treasures out of the *mare magnum* of the Spanish libraries. Many a pearl lies entombed in the depth of those waters, if one could only find the diver cunning & courageous enough to explore them. You are the man for it. For you have a liberal spirit of criticism, combined with great scholarship, which puts you on much higher ground than could be taken by any of your predecessors. You will undoubtedly

1846 make a most important contribution to that portion of the national annals, where light is most wanted. I only wish that you had been good enough to have written (I don't mean lived—Heaven forbid!) before I had expiated on Arabia and Grenada.

I have nearly worked up my Peruvian mine. In fact, I am hammering out the last chapter of the narrative at this present time;—two sturdy volumes, and that makes eight in all—"for the money quite a heap" as Peter Pindar says. I think Señor Don must admit that I have done my best with my penny trumpet for the glorification of his country. It has occupied so much more of my thoughts than my own land, that in truth I almost feel as if I were a Spaniard,—but then it is a Spaniard of the 16th century, mind ye—of the good old times of the Inquisition!—By the by, I don't think that Señor Sabau deals with me very hardly, anent this same holy tribunal.

So you don't think his Excellency, Don ——I forget his name, Saunders, is quite equal to Washington Irving! I assure you

Washington Irvings don't grow on every bush in this country, and if they did, they would stand little chance of being selected for office by our discriminating politicians. —So Mr. Irving, I fancy, may have leave to tarry for the rest of his life at *Tarry*-town; and a very pretty spot it is, on the North River, one of the noblest streams in America. 1846

I am glad that you are advanced in getting *No. 4* ready for sea. It will contain the Carlos MSS. I am only afraid it will miscarry; for I have been so lucky in my ventures, I doubt all my good chances are worked up. Now after this is packed off, do not, my dear Gayangos, spend any more time upon me. For my arsenal is well stored with ammunition of all sorts, for carrying on a much more desperate paper war than that before me.

It is odd that Rich should have been so Hibernian as to send my books back to you at Madrid. I wrote to him, the other day, to order some seven or eight works on a catalogue of Chorley's Spanish library—to

1846

be sold the 23d inst. all relating to the "prudent" Philip.

Ticknor was here lately, and in good condition. Calderon wrote me a letter from Newport, some time since, saying he was too lazy either to read, or to write, or to do any thing but breathe. I have heard nothing from him since, but as I see nothing to the contrary in the papers, I take it for granted, he still breathes.

[Prescott:] With sincere affection, my dear Gayangos, I remain always yours

Wm. H. Prescott (23).

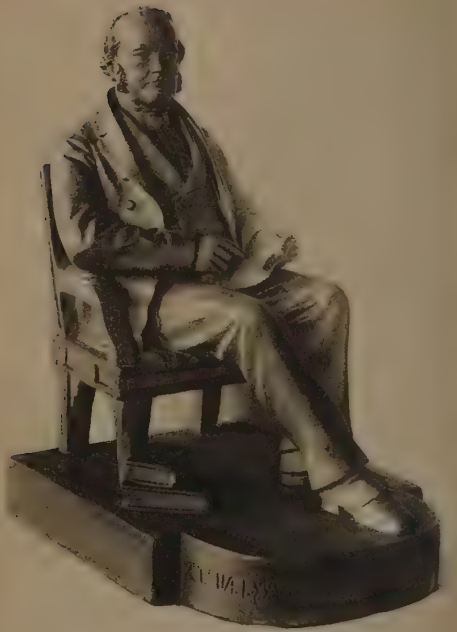
* * * * *

Boston, October 29, 1846.

My dear friend,

I have just returned to town after my summer campaign; and am now in the agonies of the *trastorno*,—when books, papers, clothes, furniture, and in fine one's wits, are turned topsy turvy.—But I suppose they will come right side up again before winter.

Just before I left Pepperell, I received a letter from a Mons. Gayarré, Secretary of



GEORGE TICKNOR

Statuette by Martin Milmore

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Miss Rose L. Dexter

State in Louisiana.—He is compiling a history in French of that country, and wishes to get any MSS. that throw light on the early history of it, when under the Spaniards. He asks me to indicate to him how he can get these, or have explorations made for him in Madrid. So I have written to him that I would make inquiries. Do you know of any scholar there who would undertake this inquisition for Mons. Gayarré. Will you be kind enough to let me know in what way you think he can best effect his object. I have no acquaintance with this gentleman, who has published one vol. of his work in good style, though I have not had time to read it. From his position, I presume he must be respectable. 1846

Many thanks for your epistle of September last. I shall be right glad to hear that box No. 4 is afloat. I suppose Gibraltar may afford a readier way than Cadiz—though my friend Burton will not be there to forward it.

As your orders and mine for the Chorley sale luckily both go to the same person—I

1846 shall not bid on myself. It was very kind of you to think of me there.

I am glad that Baranda y Salva go on with their publication. I shall profit by it. —I begin to feel that I am going to be a free man. At least, free of South America— I have finished the Text—and have only Notes to write to the last two Chapters, and some odd stitches here and there to take up —and in six weeks I shall be ready for the printer's devils, and all his pandemonium.

Calderon is in Washington—his wife is here & lively as ever. Irving passed through town when I was in the country. I hear he has returned somewhat anti-anglicised in his feelings. Is it so? He was all the contrary, once.

[Prescott:] Pray present my regards to your wife—& believe me my dear Gayangos, yours with constant affection.

Wm H. Prescott (24).

* * * * *

1847 Boston, May 13, 1847.

My dear friend,

It is,—I don't know how long since I wrote you last. But of late I have been

very much occupied with preparations for launching my Peruvian argosy, which will make its appearance in London, this month, as I understand from Bentley. It will come out here in three or four weeks.—I have directed Rich to hold a copy subject to your orders, as I don't know how to send it to you, without putting you to more expense than it is worth. 1847

I have heard nothing further about the Louisiana papers; but perhaps, you may have through Mr. Sanders.—We have heard nothing either of *Box, no. 4*, which you mention in your letter of January last, ought, at that time, to have left Cadiz. I fear there has been some mis-adventure, like that which caused so much mysterious delay in a preceding box. Several vessels have arrived from Cadiz to N. York, this spring, by which it might have come. Would it not be well for you to make inquiries, on receiving this, of Mr Burton, our Consul, and see if he can explain it. He has always shown himself very devoted to my interests. Ticknor, as well as my-

1847 self, feels much alarmed about the fate of this venture.

I am glad the *Carlos MSS.* were not in it. But I hope you *will send them soon*, as I shall now begin to look over my treasures, and see what I am worth. I find I cannot live without working; and I should feel the same necessity, if I were blind in good earnest. The present season is just the one for shipment; and if you could send to your correspondent Loring, at Malaga, opportunities might occur, perhaps, more frequently than at Cadiz. But of this you can judge best.

When you send the next lot, will you put in the box a *full copy* of the translation of 'Ferd. & Isabella', if completed—I have a Mexican translation of the 'Conquest' in which the third volume is wholly made up of engravings, and explanations of them taken from old prints and pictures. Quite a gem for poor Mexico, which you see we are beating in the same manner that a man beats a shadow, when there seems hardly any substance to fight against. I wonder

1847

the *paisanos* have not resorted more to the *guerilla* warfare. Pray send me in the next parcel, also, the continuation of Salva and Baranda's publications. In your letter of the 20th of January, you say that I had written to you that I had returned Rich some of your books, which he had erroneously sent to me. I do not understand this, for I have no recollection of such a transaction. You specify as among the books, probably, an 'Arabic grammar of Espinas', the 'Voyage of Gloort to Morocco', and the 'Life of Tamerlane' I do not find any of these books in my possession, nor do I remember to have seen them. There is some mistake about it, and I shall be much chagrined to have you lose any of your literary treasures, of which you are so liberal, through my carelessness. I hope you will look into the matter again, and tell me the result, when you write me.

[Prescott:] Always my dear Gayangos, most affectionately yours

Wm. H. Prescott. (25).

1848

Boston, January 27, 1848.

My dear Gayangos,

How long it is since I have written to you! I have grown very lazy and do nothing but read newspapers and novels! That is, I listen, for my eyes are good for nothing, and never will be again worth a sixpence, as far as reading is concerned. So I have become self-indulgent, and find it hard work to write a letter. Shame that I should say so. But I hope to amend—before long.

On receiving your last of December 1, I wrote to Mr. Gayarré informing him of the state of things in regard to the Louisiana documents, and also of the terms on which you would undertake the commission,—and requesting him to communicate directly with you. At the same time, I repeated to him the opinion I had of your extraordinary capabilities in this department. I am sure he will make a blunder if he does not secure your services; but I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Gayarré, whom, however, I hear well spoken of, both as a scholar and a gentleman.

1848

I am glad to see that "Peru" is coming out in Spanish dress. Who is the translator? The "Mexico" also is translated I see, at Madrid by Senor Beratarrechea. Who is he? Is it well done? Why do not they take one of the Mexican translations? The one published by Cumplido contains, besides a volume of engravings and explanations, a hundred and fifty pages of criticism on different passages in my history, showing learning and acuteness. The Madrid translator should see this. When the translations are completed of the "Peru" and "Mexico," I shall depend on you for a copy of each.

In your letter of November 12th, you speak of having sent a box containing the Carlos papers to Messrs. Loring at Malaga. What the deuce has become of it? It ought to be here by this time. I trust it has not fallen into the maw of sea-sharks, nor land-sharks. Rich as I am in this kind of wealth, I could not afford to lose them— By the by, I have been overhauling my Philip II treasures, and making out a

1848 catalogue of them. It is as beautiful a collection printed and manuscript, I will venture to say, as an history-monger ever had on his shelves. How much am I indebted to you! There are too many of your own books in it, however, by half, and you must not fail to advise me, when you want any or all of them, which I can easily understand may be the case at any time.

So, we have conquered Mexico, you see, that is, we beat the Mexicans wherever we can find them. It is beating a shadow—though if we are to hitch the lifeless carcass of Mexico to our chariot, it will be a good deal worse than a shadow. I tremble for the future.

I have heard nothing from the Calderons for a long time. When I last heard they were well. Ticknor writes you by this steamer.

[Prescott:] Pray remember me to your wife—and believe me always, my dear Gayangos, Affectionately yours

Wm H. Prescott. (26).

Boston, May 30, 1848 1848

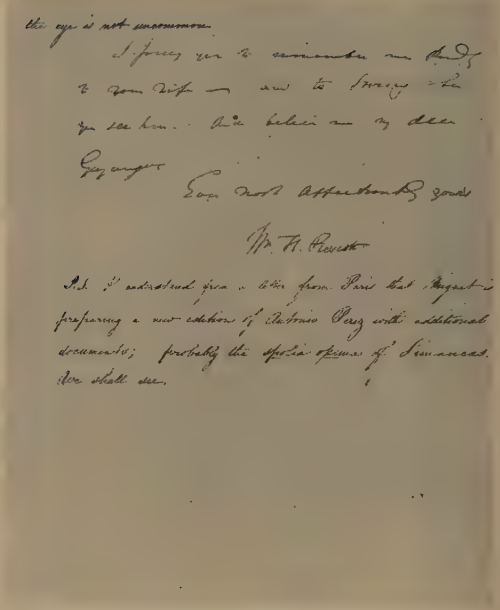
My dear friend,

Our epistolary shots now are few and far between. Your last box, containing the Carlos papers from Simancas &c.—has reached here, safe and sound,—as Ticknor has told you. I think, from the glance I have had at them, that they will be of much interest and value in relation to this dark topic, which I flatter myself I shall be able now to put clearly enough before the reader.

In a letter which I received from you dated last October, you remark "Juntos los gastos ultimamente incurridos en mi comision compra de libros, copia de manuscritos, envio de cajas &ª que segun V me previno he cargado por mitad entre Mr. Ticknor y V. resulta que alcanzo una suma de 2347 P vn.—ó sea £23.9.6" (s d) By this statement I do not feel sure whether you mean that half this was on Ticknor's account, or all on mine; and I delayed till hearing from you again in the hopes that this might be stated more clearly. But I

1848 think that it must be for expenses incurred for me and I have accordingly obtained a credit for £25 on Baring and Brothers, for you. This will cover the debt—and I do not make an additional appropriation, as I consider the investigations now brought to a close. And sure I am that my shelves are supplied with materials that might occupy a *clair-voyant* for a good many years, much more a blind buzzard like myself. I should be glad, however, if you would send me by any conveyance—perhaps, through Rich, the translation, as far as it has proceeded, of my "Conquests of Mexico, and of Peru". Did I tell you that the last work is translated into Dutch at Amsterdam?

But who will read books nowadays about auld lang syne, when they can get so much more stirring matter in the newspapers! This is the age that makes all past history tame, and turns history into romance. We have become so much accustomed to feeding on revolutions, that when a steamer arrives, we expect to hear of some other government turned topsy-turvy, and



SPECIMEN OF PRESCOTT'S HANDWRITING
Letter dated April 30th, 1846

crowds assemble at the offices of the public press to get the tidings. All, however, are not equally sanguine as to the results; and I for one entertain great distrust of the capacity of the uneducated millions to exercise the full extent of political power that can be claimed by a democracy of long standing. Universal suffrage in France and Italy! I tremble for the poor people, lest the fumes of freedom should mount too suddenly into their crania.—Some evidence of this is given by the late doings at Rome —and indeed, by the whole course of things in Paris. Then how are you to escape a general war? Revolutions within and war without! It is a gloomy picture— and the bright spot to cheer the friend of humanity must be the hope that a more secure constitutional freedom will be eventually established among the European nations. We must look on these convulsions as the throes which are to give birth to Liberty. This is all very well for the lookers on; but for those who are to be the victims of these convulsions, it will not be 1848

1848

a perfect consolation that their posterity may gain by it.—I think we here are safe from this kind of Revolution. Unless, indeed, the communist philosophers should get up a division of property for the benefit of the millions. But I think there is too much principle, as well as property in this community, to endorse such speculations. What is to become of Spain, in these tempests?

But to turn from these troubled waters to the calmer thoughts of letters—the best retreat from all the cares & crosses of life—I have been thinking over the matter, and the more I think and examine, the more I am led to the conclusion, that I am destined to be the historian of Felipe el Prudente. I told you I should very probably confine myself to the History of the War of the Netherlands, as a subject more easily compassed than Philip's whole and widely extended reign. But I have now pretty much made up my mind to go for the whole—for which my rich materials have been so judiciously collected by you. The War of

1848

the Netherlands makes the great staple of the work—its greatest event, both in a moral view, and in its permanent consequences. But the other brilliant passages, the Siege of Malta—Lepanto—Don Sebastian—the Armada &c. &c.—will be worked in to vary the tissue and give it greater richness and relief. It will require more time—but then time is just what I have plenty of—and to spare. So, after a year's vacation I now begin to prepare for a tilt in the same old Spanish lists where I have battled it so often.

I have just finished the perusal of Ticknor's MS. It will make three stout octavoes. It is a most elaborate and scholarlike production; minutely entering into the hidden recesses of the Castilian literature; boldly grappling with the most doubtful topics, and displaying an accurate map of the whole country, in which every writer of any note has his proper place, and is subjected to a critical analysis. I am sure it will be read by the Spaniards with the greatest interest. It will, I do not hesitate

1848

to say, be *the work* to which the student must hereafter resort for the fullest development of the treasures & resources of a literature, so imperfectly comprehended by foreigners.

[Prescott:] Pray remember me kindly to your wife. And believe me, my dear Gayangos—Ever most affectionately yours

Wm. H. Prescott

P. S. Of the works belonging to you which you lent me, I find it will be only necessary to retain three. Can you advise me how best to return them to you? (27).

* * * * *

Boston, Nov. 13, 1848

My dear Gayangos,

It is an age since I have heard from you, and though our business relations have gone down to zero now, I hope it will not be the case with our friendship,—for I feel as if we were old friends, who must ever take an interest in one another, though the Gods may never allow us to take each other by the hand.

We are here in the very hubbub of a

presidential election. This is our great carnival—for our holidays are all political—and takes place every fourth year, when a new president is born to the nation. We do not usher him in, however, as you manage such matters on the other side of the water,—with throat-cutting, barricades, or even broken heads, except, indeed, now & then in the Far West. But we have a deal of paper-gun-powder, caucussing, and stump-oratory, with plenty of angry blood between the parties. The triumph this time comes on the side of the Whigs—the conservative party,—as the Tories are the true levellers.—What is there in a name? The Tories, or Locos, have their way, usually, three fourths of the time, till the machine has got so much out of joint that it will hardly work; then comes a good Whig dynasty to tinker it up, and set it off again on a constitutional track for a few years, when the democracy are sure to run it off again. Still brother Jonathan waxes fat & lusty under whatever government, for he has plenty to eat and fill his belly 1848

1848 with in this land of milk & maize—not potatoes. The want of this breeds the discontent in your own quarter of the globe, which seems to be in a charming state of disorganization. I trust, my dear friend, no accursed sentinel has pointed his piece at you again. They never have shown too great respect for letters in the land of the hidalgo, but to shoot down the flower of their *savants*, in cold blood, while bent on his own peaceful occupations, would have been some thing to tell of in the chronicles of the 19th century! I hope out of all these throes of the body politic something good will at last come. The consolidation of the German empire is a noble idea; is it practicable? The liberation of Italy from the barbarians is a beautiful old dream; can it be realized? The republicanism of France is a chimera, I fear. The volatile spirits of that people must be hooped in with iron. An iron rule, I suspect, is the rule for them. The more's the pity. Liberty and equality seem to be too great stimulants for some constitutions. They suit the Anglo-Saxon better than any.

1848

The last summer I have been coquetting with my Philip II. subject—looking up contemporary transactions in other countries,—have read San Miguel through, moreover,—not a bad survey of the ground, though not very exciting certainly. The subject grows larger and larger as I contemplate it, and I feel somewhat disposed to pick out a fat slice, instead of "going the whole hog", as we say in Kentucky. But I don't know. You have got me such a complete array of materials that it would be a pity any should run to waste. Your collection & selection are admirable. I find one or two printed things to be ordered from Belgium. The French government has politely made me a present of the Granvelle Correspondence, as far as now printed, reaching to the sixth volume. I mean to decide what to do before long; for while I am standing on the brink, "*labitur et labetur*", and gray hairs are coming on my temples. Had I but one eye, I should have been *in mediis* long before this. Why did not Jupiter give us more than a pair of

1848 eyes,—which, being both boxed up in the same case, are, after all, no better than one? Or else why was I not born a poet, like old Milton, instead of a historian, which Milton was too wise to be when he became blind? I assure you I am too wise to set up for a poet.

Ticknor is giving the last touches to his History. I trust he will soon turn over his wares to the public. If "Peru" is done into Castilian, pray let me have a copy thereof; and also of the Mexico, which I have never received, though I have seen a copy in another's possession.—Adieu, my dear Gayangos!

With constant regard, [Prescott:] I remain ever yours,

Wm. H. Prescott (28).

* * * * *

1849 Boston, April 12th '49

My dear Gayangos,

So you have returned from your African pilgrimage, and richly freighted with the spoils of the Moriscoes. I give you joy of it, and feel, as you must do, that

you are well repaid for the patience with which you submitted to the discipline preparatory to such an expedition. You now have in your hands the materials for overturning, it may be, half the old Spanish history, where the unfortunate Moriscoes have only been allowed to speak by the tongues of their enemies. Pray do not overthrow my story of the Catholic Kings! I should hate so to have to do it all over again! To eat my own words, into the bargain! *Proh pudor!* 1849

I am delighted that you have hit upon the Castillo correspondence. I want more light on this rebellion of the Moriscoes. Pray have your selections transcribed in good legible characters. When your friend publishes his account of Don Juan de Austria, and also when the History of the Dominacion de los Españoles en Portugal appears, you will not fail to send me copies of them by the first opportunity.

I am glad you are ready to receive your valuable MSS. which you so kindly entrusted to me. They would be of little real

1849

use to me, even if I were on their ground now; for I find no secretary able to make out the antique Castilian hieroglyphics. It fills me with the more admiration of your powers in this way. I shall see how I can best and soonest send them to you, together with the printed volumes you lent me relating to Philip II., with the exception of half a dozen which I will detain as most important. I shall take the liberty to take out a dozen of the M. S. letters to keep as autographs of my heroes & heroines, if you have no objection, and will endeavour to select what is of least historic value. When I send the articles I will advise you of it, and of the place of their destination.

I am obliged to you for your remonstrances against my abandoning the Philip II. As you stand godfather, you have certainly good right to speak in the matter. But I assure you I have made up my mind to take the monster whole—mammoth though he be! Yet you see by the very example of Señor Alcantara what dainty slices might be cut out of him by one who

has not the stomach for the whole barbecue. My crippled condition was my apology for hesitating; but I feel that the old veterans whom you have mustered, and who are now looking down on me in gloomy array, make too strong an appeal to my *pundonor* for me to prove recreant. So *Viva San Iago*, and at them! I can save my eyes and patience, however, by treating the theme in a more discursive memoir-like fashion, than I did the reign of Ferdinand & Isabella—God bless them!—and so spare myself, and the reader too. But *nous verrons*. 1849

Ticknor goes on steadily with proof reading, and will see the end probably by next autumn, as I suppose he informs you. I see nothing of the Calderons, who never come north now that their family has left us. It is very likely that next year I may go south and see them under the Whig dynasty—a dynasty not too often to be seen there.

Pray remember me kindly to your wife, and thank her for the obliging letter which

1849

she sent me to inform me of your absence. When you address me by my middle name *in extenso*, do not call it *Henry*. I have the less euphonious name of *Hickling*—my mother's name—of which, however, I am content with the initial.

With constant regard, I remain, my dear Gayangos,

[Prescott:] Affectionately Yours

W H. Prescott. (29).

* * * * *

Boston June 22d 1849

My dear Gayangos,

I write un pié en el estribo—on the eve of our annual movement to Nahant—in the midst of trunks, band-boxes, and luggage of every kind that belongs to these domestic migrations. The thermometer all the while is at 94°—a heat that you might think respectable in Andalusia or on the Barbary Coast; though, as we do not go as thinly clad as the wanderer of the desert, it is a good deal more than we like here. But *n'importe*—tomorrow we shall be in our sea-girt citadel, fanned by every breeze that

blows over the broad Atlantic. And there I hope to break ground with Philip II. It is high time. 1849

I had a good opportunity last week of returning you the MSS. They were taken charge of by Mr. Sprague, one of the house in Gibraltar, who is here. The vessel—the Sophia Walker—sailed from this port last Sunday from [*sic*] Smyrna, but will stop at Gibraltar to put some of Mr. Sprague's family on shore there. The box, addressed to you, is consigned to our Consul—Burton—at Cadiz; and I have taken care to get a certificate from the Spanish Consul here. The box contains your five portfolios of ancient Spanish letters, together with the following books belonging to you:—

Uso de los Antojos—Grandezas de la Espada—Escalante: Dialogos (2 copies)—Destreza de las Armas—Nobleza de España—Geschichte der Omayaden (2 vols.)—Restauracion de España—Esquilez, Milicia—Cavalleria de la Ginete—Obras de Perez—Maximas de Perez—Sucesos in Italia—Valdes, Deciplina Militar.

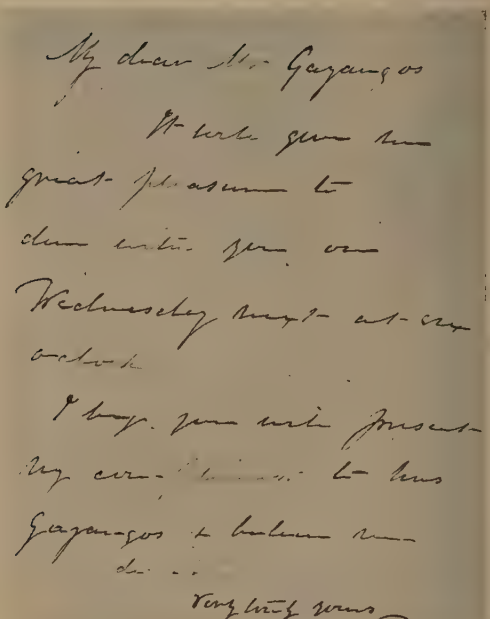
Some of these books I return because I have copies of them on my shelves; others—as the military treatises—because, unless

1849

I had one of your eyes, I could have no time to read them. I took the liberty to select twenty-four letters for myself (including five for Ticknor). I took them as autograph specimens of the most interesting persons, but I believe not one of the letters is of much importance in a historical view. I know you will excuse this liberty, which, on the whole, was not so great as it might have been in the hands of a thoroughbred collector.

I consider my Philip II. collection as complete as I am like to make it; though I have lately imported some important works—among them Papendrechts Analecta Belgica, 6 vols 4to. When you have digested the Castillo MS. you will not fail to send it to me, as also the histories of which you spoke—the Cavanilles on Portugal, and Alcantara on Don Juan de Austria. And when the 4th vol. of the Conquest of Mexico, and the 2d of "Peru" are printed, pray be so good as to add them also. The latter work is now translating in Mexico, and I hope will come out in a more

PLATE X



LETTER OF WILLIAM GARDINER PRESCOTT
(1826-1895)

respectable form than a 12mo. I am not democrat enough to be fond of seeing any works in what are called the popular cheap editions. 1849

Ticknor will probably get through before December. I shall review him in the 'North American'. I shall be glad to swell his sails for a good offing, tho' I thought I had done with those kind of things.

You will have a new minister soon—probably, I understand, from North Carolina. That seems to be the state selected for Spanish ministers, as this is for the British. Whoever goes, I hope he will be able to talk French, at least. But I doubt it.

I pray you remember me kindly to your wife, and with my sincere wishes for your health and happiness, believe me, my dear friend,

Very affectionately Yours
W. H. Prescott (30).

* * * * *

My dear Mr. Gayangos 1850

It will give me great pleasure to dine with you on Wednesday next at six oclock. By William Gardiner Prescott

1850

I beg you will present my compliments to Mrs Gayangos & believe me dear Sir

Very truly yours

Wm G. Prescott (31).

* * * * *

Boston, April 29th, 1850.

My dear Gayangos,

I am in debt for one or two letters; but I have postponed writing to you in hopes of seeing the box first, which you wrote me last July had been forwarded from Cadiz. But it is so slow in coming that I will wait no longer.

A letter received from my son William by the last Steamer gives me a full account of you & your literary labors. And I doubt not he has given you more details than enough of my habits & occupations. He has had a merry time in Madrid, and is much indebted to you for your kindness to him. He is intended for the law; but I thought it well he should take some time for play—for kicking up his heels in the pasture before coming into harness. But

he must come into it on his return, for drones do not thrive in our busy land. 1850

I am glad you take such satisfaction in Ticknor's book—I knew you would. It gives him great pleasure & very reasonably, that the translation into the Castilian should come out under such auspices. It will doubtless be in request in Spain. It will supply the keys to unlock your rich cabinet of treasures. Singular that the keys should have been furnished by a foreigner.

With respect to one or two queries which you put—I have the *Documentos Inéditos* complete to July 1848 inclusive. I have not a copy of Siguenza, which you think so important to the illustration of Philip's reign, and of course should like it—though, to say truth, I do not want another book, unless of very great importance. I am truly sorry that Alcantara has given up his biography of Don Juan. It would have been a help to me in my multifarious subject. I have just returned from a journey to Washington, where I passed a

1850 week. I saw the Calderons repeatedly and found them in good condition. They keep an excellent table, and give very agreeable dinners. I dined also with your friend Sir Henry Bulwer, whom I think a very agreeable person, with good conversational powers. One would never take him for a John Bull. He is very courteous & cordial in his manners, which so far, notwithstanding a decided tone of piquancy & a rather caustic vein, are calculated to win him golden opinions. He and Calderon sacrifice so far to political etiquette as not to interchange visits, though personally there is, of course, no estrangement.

Adieu, my dear friend. Pray remember me kindly to your wife, and believe me ever

Most affectionately yours,

Wm H. Prescott. (32).

* * * * *

1851 Boston, Dec. 18 '51

My dear Gayangos,

Our letters are few & far between now-a-days—which is not a symptom that we have less regard for one another, or take

less interest in what we are doing. But such is the fate of correspondence usually, when there is no particular subject to feed it. I was glad to get a letter from you while in London, where I had received accounts of you from our mutual friends. I heard too of your lovely daughter, who attracted so much admiration in the gay circles of English society. I understand what that means, since my late visit there, & can well appreciate it. And yet to my mind, English country life is worth all the life in London, with its galaxy of wits & fine ladies, crammed into as many stifling routs & dinners as ever came off in a London season. But the glorious country—the old castles & princely halls—the warm hearted hospitality, & the refinements—moral & material! That is life. 1851

Well here I am in my old Yankee life—as the world goes, not a bad one. We can muster a very cultivated society, well-instructed men & lovely women—good friends, good wines, & good books—*que voulez-vous?* Then there is the old historic

1851

bone for me to gnaw when I have nothing better to do. I am now in the midst of the Netherland troubles—a subject for a whole history by itself. I have been plucking up courage of late, & become tolerably industrious.

I am expecting every day the *Documentos* &c which you say you have sent for me in a case to Ticknor. What has become of the MSS which you proposed to send me while in London, relating to Don Carlos? Ticknor tells me of a box or trunk which has miscarried on its way to Havre. I trust it will turn up somewhere. These literary *waifs* always do come to hand at last.

I am glad you subscribed for me to the Academy's publications, I shall be most happy to contribute my part as an associate to such a meritorious work as converting good manuscripts into print, under the auspices of so competent a body as the Spanish Academy.

Touching the copies of the Don Carlos papers in the British Museum, unless they

are of positive value, I think I can dispense with them—being pretty strong on that head. If they were secret papers from Simancas, I should say I would have them by all means. Gachard, by the by, from the hints he gives in one of his prefaces, assembled a good stock of materials both in relation to this subject & several others of moment in the history of Phelipe el Prudente, in his trip to Simancas. But he has not favored the public with them as yet. I suspect my materials will afford as much light as is necessary to put that affair rightly before the reader. As to a complete collection for this interminable reign, one might as well expect to have a complete collection for a history of the world. 1851

Our friends the Calderons are in good condition—the poor Minister much badgered by the Cuban troubles, which he has managed with a good deal of prudence—in a manner, I should suppose, satisfactory to Spain and courteous to the United States. He has so much real magnanimity

1851 in his disposition that he is well suited to an embarrassment of this nature—being just the man to conciliate good will & infuse kind feelings into irritated & irritable bosoms.

Do you know that my son William has become a Benedict? He is established in a house, not a stone's throw from mine, with a pretty little wife, who brought him besides herself a little property. So that his situation is very well for one who loves his comfort. I wish you could cross the water & see how we all live on this side of it.

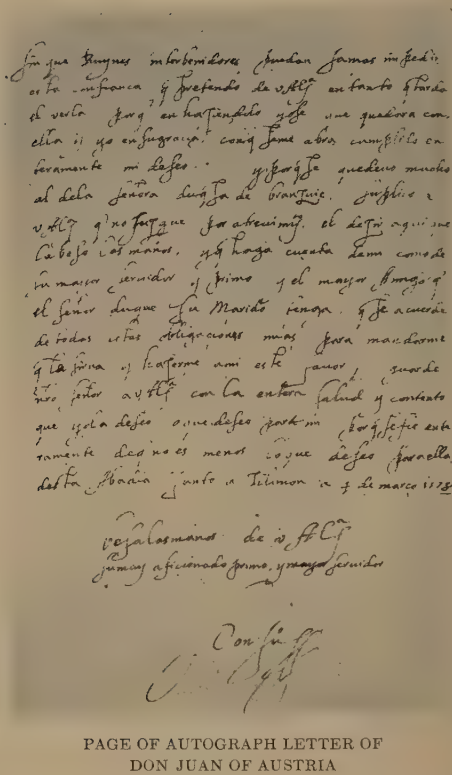
Adieu my dear friend. Pray commend me kindly to your wife, & believe me—
Siempre su Af^mo Amigo

W^m. H. Prescott. (33).

* * * * *

1852 Boston, July 11, '52

Our letters, dear Gayangos, come as far apart as those of lovers after a quarrel. But you & I have not quarrelled—and never will, I imagine. In yours of the 9th of June, which I received last week, you



PAGE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF
DON JUAN OF AUSTRIA

speak of recopying the lost MSS. This is very kind of you, & like yourself. They will be welcome when they come—and that will be in good season; for I find that this history of "El Prudente" is, as you predicted, no summer day's work. I have been well at work last winter, and am now in my second volume—still in the Netherlands—drawing near to the coming of the "iron duke". I am making up this portion of the story out of the letters of the actors—very little from chronicle or history. This furnishes the most authentic basis. But it is a work of more time; and whether it will be so taking with the public I know not. Bentley writes to learn when I shall be ready with another brace. But I do not mean to give him or any publisher the right to chide me for taking my ease, by tethering myself to a certain day. It would give me a fever. 1852

You say that our friend Stirling is really set to work with his Donship of Lepanto. I did not know whether it was anything more than play—*pour s'amuser*. If I do not

1852 come out soon, all my fine feathers will be plucked beforehand, so I shall have little left that is new to make a show with. Another friend of mine is upon the history of Holland! But the world is wide; and there are many ways, *Dieu Merci*, of telling the same story. Besides I have not heard of any one who proposes to swallow the monster whole, as I do—horns, tail & all. They only cut delicate slices out of him, to suit a dainty appetite.

By the by, you mention that you have furnished Stirling with the MS of Father Angulo used by Sandoval, & that it contains an account of the mock funeral of Charles V. I have treated this as apocryphal in a chapter which I have devoted to the cloistered life of the Emperor. I should be much obliged, therefore, if you could send me in a letter, without waiting for the other MSS. that part of Angulo's narrative which relates to the funeral—with the title of the MS. & the chapter, &c. for reference. I only desire what relates to this single subject—which of course will

not cover much ground. You see I never leave off boring you. 1852

How do you come on with Ticknor. The volume sent of the translation is a credit to all parties concerned, & to the Madrid press. Could you not remember, when you send the MS you are recopying, to put with them the Madrid translation of the "Conquest of Peru". I suppose the translation is finished. I have only received one volume, & that poorly got up. I think they might have given me a more respectable form. They have done better for me in Mexico, where the work has also been translated into Castilian.

Burton writes me, in a letter received this week, that he advised you of his sending me a lot of Sherry. It was the dark Sherry, & I desired the best he could send. But it is but nine years old, after all. Which do the *Madrileños* prefer of the Sherry wines? Do you like the brown, as in England, almost the only kind I found there—or the lighter kinds, the Amontillado, &c? The latter I have with me in the country now, where I am passing the

1852

summer (though I date as ever from town, that you may direct to me in Boston.) It is a light summer beverage, but has an etherlike taste I do not wholly relish. What a land is that, where—not "the cypress & myrtle", as Byron sings—but old MSS & old wines of the noblest kinds flourish side by side—the land of the *hidalgo*—the land that I love.

Fare thee well, my dear friend. With kind remembrances to your wife, believe me

Always faithfully Yours

Wm H. Prescott

P. S. Has Ford sent you his account of the Wellington diorama? How Ford loves the French!

You know that my son William is married, and established near me. I do not think that I have told you that my only daughter was married this spring to the eldest son of Mr Lawrence, our Minister at London. Both the nuptials are as pleasing to me, as any such events can be—that make one's hearth & home desolate.—Once more, *Amigo mio, adios.* (34)

Boston, Feby 7 '53 1853

My dear Gayangos,

The little parcel has arrived which you sent so long ago to el Señor Don Adolfo. He detained it some four months after Burton (as the latter writes me) had advised him of an opportunity for this port. His object was to introduce into it his notes on Ticknor and some other little matters of his own manufacture. Hereafter, I think when you have occasion to send to Boston it would be well to do it directly, through Burton, who has no notes to write, and no discoveries of lost MSS to make for the benefit of those who believe in them. Ticknor has replied to De Castro quite at length, and with as much seriousness as the case demanded—to go into your translation of the History of Spanish Literature. Why does not Castro submit his MS to a tribunal qualified to pronounce on its authenticity? That he does not, is a stronger argument against him than any internal evidence can supply. It is hard to lay a ghost.

1853

The little parcel did not contain much, if indeed, anything, germane to my subject. But in the one you mention as having sent to Burton in November last, I am glad to see some things relating to Don John of Austria. I shall come on him before long. I am now winding up Margaret's Administration in the Netherlands, and am bringing the Iron Duke on the scene with his reign of terror. I have told the story by frequent citations from the original correspondence of the parties, so as to give greater vitality as well as authenticity to the narrative. It will at least have the merit of novelty for the English reader—and, as you see, I have not cramped myself for room, being but half way through my second volume.

As to any novelty however, I must go to work in good earnest, or what with the Cloister life of Charles V., & the whole life of John of Austria, there will be no novelty left for me. Stirling has done his work very prettily; he is serving up slice after slice—the very titbits of the big animal which I

am to prepare whole for the voracious public. Luckily, both John Bull & Jonathan—and I trust the *hidalgo*, have good appetites in the historic way, and can swallow a great deal, even though it should after all be only a *rechaufée*. Well, this I can truly say, Stirling is too good a fellow for me to grudge any good things that fall to his share—even if the world were not wide enough for us both—or for a hundred of us history-mongers, rather. 1853

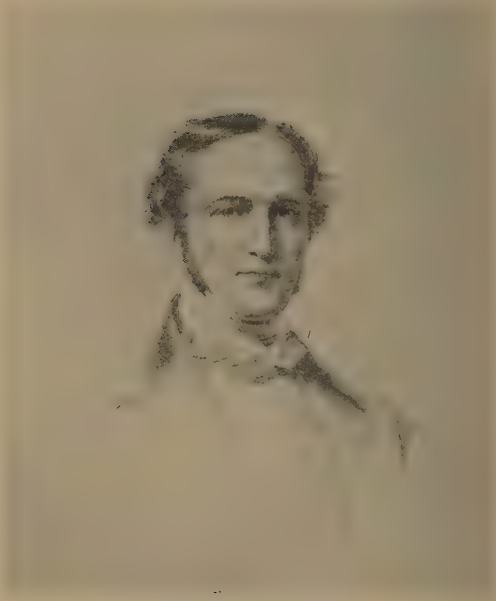
What have you been doing in Lisbon? I once talked with you of mousing into the secrets of the Torre del Tombo. But I believe I have more MSS on hand than I can easily dispose of with my crippled eyes. So they must rest in peace—for all me. But I should like to have that little lot which has been so long in that runaway ship that has now turned up again. I hope it is already gone to Cadiz for me. I shall soon be on the Carlos matter, and I think you said that some of the papers relate to that. Stirling's book will compel me to go over the Chapter again which I had de-

1853

voted to the latter days of Charles the Fifth—a sort of work I dislike as much as eating a dinner twice on the same day. I am not sure I shall come to the same conclusion with him about the mock funeral of his crack-brained Majesty. In Gachard's "Correspondance de Philippe II., (Précis) he is perpetually referring the reader in the notes to some *Correspondance* (as, "*Voyez Correspondance, No. 12*", &c) for the full text of particular important letters. Can you tell me whether this "*Correspondance*" is a separate publication of Gachard, or intended to form part of the *Correspondance de Philippe II*", after the *Précis* is finished? or whether these references are merely to the unprinted collection of copies which he has made at Simancas &c.?

Ticknor is much pleased, as he has reason to be, with the Spanish Translation you are giving to the world of his excellent work. It will associate your names most honorably together. By the by can you not send me a copy of the translation of my "Peru". I have one of the Mexican

PLATE XII



WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT

translation, but have received only the first volume of the Madrid version. I should be obliged for a complete copy. Is it only in the 12mo form? How do you think it done? 1853

I should be glad also if you would take the trouble to advise me how my account stands with you, as I fear I have not given it the attention I should have done.—I have ordered Rich to send you a portrait of me lately engraved by Holl, if indeed it is yet published. It is from a drawing by Richmond, belonging to Lord Carlisle, and the artist has had it engraved. The engraving, I am told, is faithful to the drawing, which is generally considered by my friends the best likeness that has been taken of me.

[Prescott:] Adieu, dear Gayangos, with kind regards to your Wife I remain ever

Affectionately yours

Wm H. Prescott (35).

* * * * *

Boston June 1 '53

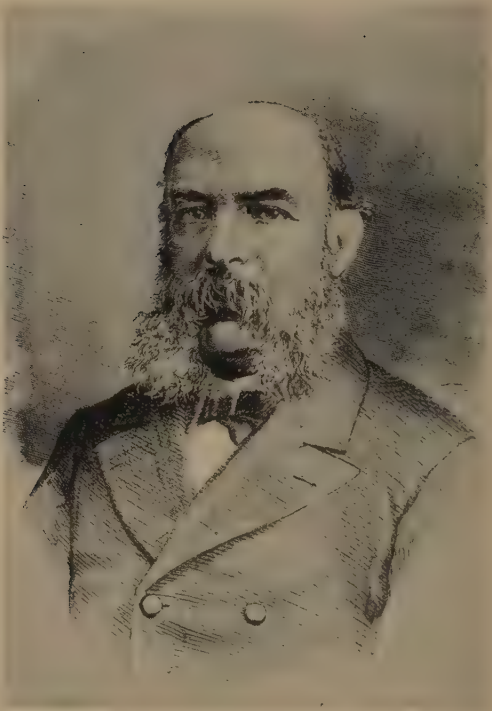
My dear Gayangos,

I had the pleasure of receiving the other day your kind letter of March 31; and two

1853 days since the little box which you sent to Cadiz in February containing the MSS—twice copied—of Don John, &c. Many thanks for the trouble you have taken. The papers came very opportunely. I am now on the tragic chapter of the execution of Egmont & Horn. My next step, after Malta, will be to Don Carlos & the troubles in the Alpuxarras. I hope the Carlos MS. is on its way before this.

So you have received the truant box. These things turn up sooner or later, nine times out of ten. But I think I should not relish paying fees to the Custom House gentry for their own carelessness.

The box I have received contains the critique of Amador de los Rios on Ticknor —"savage & tartarly". What could have provoked the bile of the Spanish Aristarch to this degree? It seems to me a very unfair & illiberal critique, & I should have thought that a Castilian *savant* would have appreciated the immense difficulties that lay in the way of a foreigner writing the history of a literature so imperfectly explored be-



DON JOSE AMADOR DE LOS RIOS

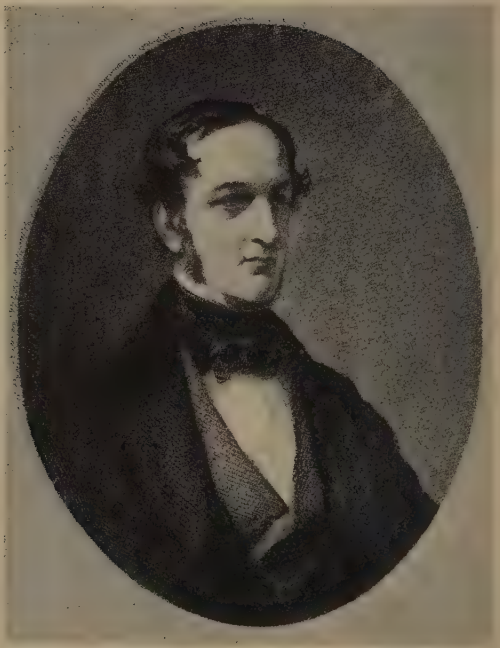
fore, and now, by his own admission, so thoroughly mapped out. I consider Ticknor's book one of the greatest principles in the literature of the present day. And so every scholar that I have conversed with—Spanish, French or English—considers it. A Spaniard, above all, ought to feel a debt of gratitude to the enlightened scholar, who, though a foreigner, has been the first to carry the light of sound criticism into the dark places of the national literature. No book has done so much for the credit of Spanish letters with foreigners, or made the treasures of your language so extensively known to Europe and America, as this work, which gives its author a place beside Tiraboschi in Italian, and far before Llampillas, Father Andrés, *é tutti quanti* of your native school. As far as my experience goes, S^r^ de los Rios does not express the sentiments of the enlightened portion of his countrymen. You have proved he does not express yours. 1853

Have I written you since the Angulo MS arrived?—a fine, legible copy. I shall have

1853 to rewrite my chapter on the latter days of Charles the Fifth. Plague upon Stirling, who has taken some good things out of my mouth which I was prepared to say! This Cloister Life will be a trite story now. I hope he is not going to be so quick on the trigger with his D^{n} Juan. I am such a "slow coach"! But I have mended of late, and you will hear from me—unless I am struck with total blindness—before another summer. But whether Don John will get into the first brace of volumes I cannot say. I shall certainly want the papers about *Don Carlos, however, as soon as may be.*

You say that the balance against me amounts to $85.25. I ought to have attended to it sooner. But I labored under the illusion that the work of collecting was done, which should have been dispelled by the arrival from time to time of new materials which your kindness was providing for me to carry on the war with. I have the pleasure to send you a draft on London for £30. payable to your order, which will leave a balance large enough, I

PLATE XIV



WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT

think to cover any little matters that may hereafter turn up. 1853

In truth, my dear Gayangos, I do not desire anything further, unless some very serviceable document should come into your hands, which after your past researches is not likely. I have now more than I can well manage, and am in danger, like the Romans heroine, of being smothered under the gold shields that are heaped on me. Yet I have got some important works from Belgium the last year, & the other day I received a fine copy of Siguença from Rich.

I hope you have received a portrait of me through Rich—from a drawing by Richmond made for Lord Carlisle. The original now hangs up in Castle Howard, & it has been engraved, since I left, for the artist by Holl. It is beautifully executed and those who saw me in England when my paunch was "with good capon lined"—or rather roast mutton—considered it an excellent likeness—better than one which I had taken for Stirling, and which, if you went to Keir, you may have seen there.

1853

Thank you for the offer of the autograph signature of Ferdinand & Isabella. I have their signatures separately in the letters from your collection—but not good specimens. If this is a very legible specimen, & you do not require it, I should be glad to have it.

Adieu my dear friend—Believe me ever su mas Af^mo Amigo

W. H. Prescott (36).

* * * * *

Boston, Dec. 8 '53

My dear Gayangos,

Since my return from the country I have had the satisfaction of receiving the vagabond parcel of *brochûres* & MSS, which has been so long missing. If it could tell all its adventures & perils by land & by sea, they would no doubt be amusing. I hope you are not charged with the custom-house expences, as you feared. This would be adding insult to injury.

I have as yet only glanced at the contents. The Carlos MS will be a prize, coming from one of the household. The

Documentos contain some interesting material for Don Juan. I am obliged to you also for the Discursos before the Academy—Olorzaga's [*sic*] in particular. 1853

One book you send me, at my request, which I cannot say I look upon with any satisfaction—not to say patience. That is the translation of Peru. It is really hard, after the industry with which I have devoted myself to glorifying the Spaniards they should have so requited me. I have been done into various languages, as you know, but never into anything so shabby as this—both in a literary & mechanical point of view. The Spanish translation in Mexico of the Peru is a gem to it. I am ashamed to put such shabby volumes on my shelves; and I sincerely hope that all concerned in the disgraceful affair, translator, printer, bookseller & all have burnt their fingers by it. I shall take it very kind of my adopted countryman—the *hidalgo*—if he will never meddle with book of mine again.

I am now busy with the siege of Malta—

1853 for which I have nothing very choice in the way of material—one contemporary account only. But the siege is only an episode—a brilliant one, it is true.

I find I shall make my first two vols. somewhat larger than I originally intended, as I want to dispose of Don Carlos in them. There are so many poachers about now-a-days, that I shall find all the game beat up & killed before my eyes, & before I have pulled trigger, if I do not look out. But of late I have not been idle.

In your last letter, of March 31, you said that there was a balance against me of 85 dolls. I accordingly remitted on June 1 a draft on London, payable to your order, for £30. The letter went viâ London, as usual. As I have not received any acknowledgement, & you are so prompt a man, I fear it must have miscarried. Or perhaps your letter in answer has had that fate. Will you be so kind as to advise me, and if the draft has not reached you I will send you the duplicate.—Ticknor is well, and busy with collecting and collating the

correspondence of Daniel Webster, of whom he was appointed a literary executor. I believe he goes to it *con amore*. 1853

So the Calderons are with you now. Pray remember me most affectionately to them. They are a great loss, in every point of view, to our country, & not much of a gain, I fancy, to yours. For the political wheel goes round so often there that I have no doubt by this time he is spilt out of the Foreign Office.

Pray remember me kindly to Madame Gayangos, and believe me

[Prescott:] Siempre su mas Afmo Amigo

Q. B. S. M.

W^m^ H Prescott (37).

* * * * *

Boston, April 16 '55. 1855

My dear Gayangos,

This note will be handed to you by my friend, Mr Clements Markham, a young English gentleman of highly respectable connections, formerly in her Majesty's navy, and who has since past his time more profitably as well as pleasurably in travel-

1855 ling among the Spaniards in South America, as he now proposes to do in the Mother Country. He is a very pleasing, intelligent person, with those genial qualities that make a traveller acceptable. I hope when he is in Madrid, you will allow him to visit you and become acquainted with your family.

Always faithfully yours

Wm H. Prescott

My brace of volumes are nearly through the press; but the dull times have induced me to postpone the publication till November. (38).

* * * * *

Boston, June 17 '55

My dear friend,

It was with sincere sorrow that I received your letter informing me of the great affliction that has lately befallen you. I have never been called to endure it; but I can well comprehend how great it must be, and especially after a union so long as yours has been. I had not the pleasure of knowing your wife personally,

any more than yourself. But I have long felt as if I knew you both—I have so long communicated with you, and with her sometimes as well as you. There is no relief that a friend can afford under such a bereavement. The only consolation is to be found in time, and in the sweet though sad memory of the past. There is, however, one further consolation, in the hopes of the future, which in troubles like these is the best of all. 1855

I think you do right not to attempt to do violence to nature, by forcing your mind to literary labour now. It is best that you should change the scene; and in your lovely daughter's society you will find the readiest sympathy & solace in your domestic trouble. Pray remember me affectionately to her. I have often heard her praises, and I should like to have her think kindly of her father's friend—though she may never see him.

I shall be glad to receive the little articles you have forwarded to me. My work—that is the two volumes—making over 1200

1855

printed pages—are put through the press. But I have delayed the publication till November, to suit my English publisher, Bentley; and now, to my vexation, I learn that he has failed and put his effects in the hands of trustees. I have sent to England to inquire into the affair. He was to have paid me £1000 a volume for the work, you remember, if I could have given him a copyright, and £500 a vol. simply for priority of publication. The first bargain was defeated by the decision of the House of Lords; it will be hard if I am to lose the second by his own failure.

Always dear Gayangos Very affectionately yours

W^m. H. Prescott

When in London you will see that good fellow Stirling. I wish you would learn when he is going to publish his Don John, & why he has not published it already. I hope it will be out before my 3^d vol., as I had rather walk in the light of his path. (39).

PLATE XV

Boston, Nov. 12 '55 1855

My dear Gayangos,

I have but a few minutes before the mail closes to write you a line.

Before this reaches England Don Felipe will have made his bow, I presume, to the British public; and I have ordered Rich to send a copy of the 8vo edition to you, and that it shall come free of cost to you. I suppose he will know how to do so. If you think not, had you not better drop him a line advising him of the *quo modo?* I hope you will be satisfied with the book. At all events, when you have found time to look it over, you must frankly give me your opinion; and don't fear making free criticisms. I do not fear them from a friend.

It was very kind in you to write me from Keir, & tell me about Stirling. I wish to Heaven he had gone first, and cleared away the rubbish in the path of Don Juan. I shall look with impatience for the MSS. relating to the hero of Lepanto, which you encourage me to think I shall

1855 get from you. Pray send them as soon as you have found any thing worth sending. Would they not come quicker *via* London, through Rich?

Believe me, my dear Gayangos, Always faithfully yours

Wm H. Prescott

* * * * *

1856 Boston, Aug. 16 '56

My dear Gayangos,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter *sin fecha* and I answer it at once from my summer residence at Lynn, though I date as usual from Boston. The Riches gave up their business early last winter, I think, and recommended to me a person who had been in their employ, who now carries on the same business, and whose address is

Edward Allen, 12 Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, in Rich's old establishment. He would take charge of any letters or parcels for me or Ticknor. With respect to the parcel which you say you sent to me last October, as I am at a distance from

town I cannot now tell whether I received it. When I go to Boston I will examine and see whether I have the Documentos of the preceding summer. 1856

I am glad that the editors of that publication are to print the MSS relating to Don John, although those that I have from your collection I do not think throw as much light on the course of events as I had hoped to derive from them. Their principal value is from the glimpses which they afford of the character and situation of Don John himself, in which respect they are of value to the historian. I shall look, however, with impatience for the number of the Documentos containing the other materials relating to the hero of Lepanto. Could you not send these, as I now want them, through the way of London.—I am sorry to learn from you that our friend Burton is to withdraw from his post in Cadiz. A letter from him some time since spoke of his age & infirmities, and I suppose he has a right to say "Solve senescentem equum", I shall write to him, how-

1856 ever, to learn whom he will recommend as a trustworthy agent for transmitting any parcels hereafter. Would it not be well for you to do the same? I am very glad that you spoke to me of the Honorato Juan and the Trillo, the former of which I have done with and the latter I believe I can afford to part with without detriment to my affairs. When I go to town in September I will see that they are forwarded to Allen for you. If I have any books in my possession belonging to you or to me, which can be of the least use to you, I hope you will always frankly say so, and allow me the pleasure of sending them to you. It is very possible I may still have some that belong to you, without knowing it; and I shall be much obliged by your sending me a memorandum of such if you know of any yourself.

I am very glad that *Felipe el Prudente* has found favor in your eyes. As to the criticisms to which you refer of some English and American friends, who think I have borne less heavily than I ought on

Philips persecution of the Protestants, I may truly say that I do not remember to have met with this complaint in any of the foreign or domestic criticisms of the work that I have seen in print. I have indeed seen it objected in some journals that I have exhibited too favorable a view of Philip; but on the other hand the prevalent tone of criticism, I think, has commended my impartiality, though one review has denounced me in no measured terms for the injustice I have done both to Philip & the Iron Duke in exhibiting only the dark sides of their characters. As to religious persecution, I think my condemnation of it might be considered strong enough by any one who reads my remarks on the Inquisition and the mischief it has caused to unhappy Spain. It is not because it was a Catholic persecuting Protestants that I should condemn it. I should have felt just as much if it had been a Protestant persecuting Catholics. It is the attempt to stifle freedom of thought and speech that excites my indignation. I am not sure that 1856

1856

those who criticize my lukewarmness would have felt equally indignant if the persecution had fallen on the Catholics. I will only add that in exhibiting a character like that of Philip or Alva, I think the historian gains nothing by throwing about hard names, calling them miscreants & demons, like Southey and others of that plain spoken school. I think it is better to give a plain narrative of the events, which truly told will best convey its own moral. I don't believe that any one ever rose from the perusal of my pages with a love of Philip or Alva either.—Does this remind you of the archbishop in Gil Blas? I am glad the book is in the hands of so accomplished a person as Sr Rosell; and I am sure that I shall have something more gratifying to the vanity of an author than I derived from the Madrid translation of my preceding work.

Wishing you, my dear Gayangos, a pleasant journey to the land of your Portuguese cousins, I remain always, Very truly & aff^{ly} yours,

Wm H. Prescott

1856

Poor Ford was taken so ill in consequence of the excitement produced by the death of Sir William Molesworth & the testamentary matters that his physician forbade him to work his brains even in the composition of an article for the 'Quarterly'. But he enclosed me a note addressed to him by the editor of that journal saying that a notice of the work should certainly appear in the course of the year.

PSS. On looking over *Trillo* I find it too important for me to wish to part with it for the present; and I will avail myself of your permission to retain it. I have written your name in it, with a memorandum that it was to be returned to you. If, however, this is an *inconvenience* to you, let me know and I will return it at once. (40).

* * * * *

Boston, Aug. 26 '56

My dear Gayangos,

I sent you by the last mail a long epistle, and now only write to say to you that I have forwarded the "Honorato Juan" by the same English steamer that carries out

1856 this note. I have directed it to my bookseller, Edward Allen, 12 Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, who, as I wrote you in my last, has taken the place of Rich. As I would not have it mis-carry, I have thought it best that you should give him directions in what way to send it; and I have desired him to retain the book until he receives your instructions in the matter. I shall still keep, with your leave, Trillo, unless it will occasion you inconvenience.

Always truly your friend,
Wm H. Prescott.

* * * * *

1857 Boston, April 31 '57

My dear Gayangos,

My friend Mr Lothrop Motley, with whose reputation you are doubtless well acquainted as the author of the remarkable work which appeared last year, the History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic, is desirous of collecting some materials for the continuation of his work from your inestimable Archives. As he has expressed his views fully in a note addressed to me a

day or two since, I cannot do better than enclose it to you; as it is to you he chiefly looks for aid in making his collection. I hope it will be compatible with your multifarious labors to give him the assistance which he wants; and if you cannot yourself find time for it, that you will be able to point out in what manner he can accomplish his object. It is possible you may not have seen his volumes, as even good English books, I suspect, are not very quick to cross the Pyrenees. But his work, which has made a decided impression in the literary world, you would, I am sure, find to be a sufficient guaranty for the important use which he will make of his materials. 1857

It is a long while since I have found myself writing to you—a contrast to the good old times when scarcely a mail left or arrived without bearing our despatches. But if we do not talk with each other across the water so much as we used to do, I am sure our friendship will never grow the colder for that. At least I have received too many

1857 kind offices from you to be easily forgotten on my part.—Since Philip the Second made his bow to the public I have sent an edition of Robertson's "Charles the Fifth" into the world, with a continuation by me giving an account of his life after his abdication. I should have asked you to accept a copy when it appeared, last winter; but in truth my contribution—less than 200 pages—was little more than the Chapter on that subject in Philip II.—hammered out quite thin enough, to cover so much space. I like that you should have, however, all that comes from my pen, if you can get it without paying more than it is worth—which is a very small sum, I fear, in the present instance. The book was published by Routledge in London in four separate editions simultaneously, which would be something to brag of if the honor did not belong chiefly to Robertson. I have written to the publishers whose address is Mess[r] George Routledge & Co. 2 Farringdon Street, London, and desired them to hold a copy subject to your orders of the

large 8vo size, and to send it according to your directions. I would do it myself if I knew how it could be done. 1857

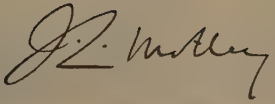
I have not been very well this winter, having been plagued a good deal with what the doctors call rheumatic headache, which has disabled me a good deal from working the historical vein. I have thrown it off now, however, and as the *great* Duke of Cumberland said of Gibbon, "Scribble, scribble, scribble still". Meantime I suppose Stirling has shot gallantly ahead of me, and that he will serve me with John of Austria as he did with the Cloister Life of Charles—making it a household word before I have opened my mouth on the subject. I see his book is advertised as nearly ready, and I wish with all my heart that he would launch it, that I might profit by some of the materials which he has been collecting far more carefully on this subject, I suspect, than I have. My book has led to an occasional correspondence with Gachard, Groen van Prinsterer, and one or two other *savants* of the *Low Countries*, and

1857 though the story is told more from the Spanish point of view than might be altogether palatable to critics in that quarter, they have dealt with me very kindly. Ticknor is still occupied with his Continental tour, and has been passing the winter in Italy. He has very much at heart the building up of a great library for Boston, for which large funds have been furnished by the town & still more liberally by Mr. Bates of London. Ticknor has visited the different capitals in Germany, Belgium, Italy, &c. purchasing books, as he went, and remitting them in large quantities home. It is a good fortune for us to have a man so accomplished in bibliographical knowledge willing to devote his time to this good work.—Pray tell me if the Calderons are now in Madrid, and if so what is their situation. Believe me always, dear Gayangos, Very affectionately yours

Wm. H. Prescott

I see a Spanish translation is published, or is publishing, of Philip. Will you have the goodness to send me two copies of it,

PLATE XVI



or of so much of it as has appeared, when you next send the *Documentos*. Am I not your debtor for some of these numbers & for other matters? (41). 1857

* * * * *

My dear Prescott, From Gayangos

I was on the eve of departure for London when I received your favored of 31st April last, and being very much pressed for time I delayed my answer until I was out of Madrid. But my journey for several reasons more or less connected with printers has been postponed and I will no longer deprive your friend Mr. Lothrop Motley, of my answer on so important a point.

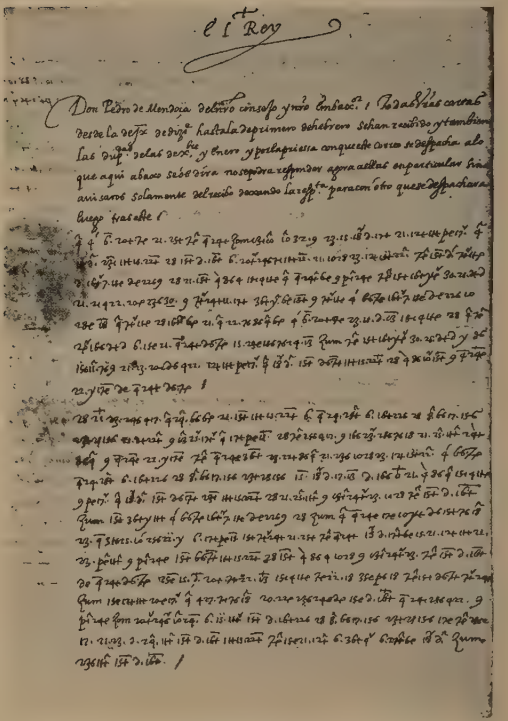
I have seen one or two very favorable Reviews of his "Rise of the Dutch Republic" but have not read or seen the book. With regard to his (Mr. Motley's) wants I do not know that I can supply them. He is desirous, you tell me, of collecting materials for the continuation of his work till 1670; but being pretty well provided with books and papers from the

1857 From Gayangos

archives both in Holland and in Belgium, he naturally wishes to have all that was secret and important in the negociations and wars with the Netherlands. In short he wants the *mutual* private correspondence of Philip II and his successors Philip III & IV or their prime ministers with the governors of the Low Countries, studied and the important passages copied and forwarded to him. Also the secret correspondence of the Spanish envoys in Paris and London, with the above-mentioned kings and their ministers.

He, moreover, insinuates that it is not so much the *official* and *public* documents which he wants, as the private; and you know very well that these were always written in cypher and that the great secrets of the XVIth century whether in matters of government or domestic life, were but seldom, at least in Spain, committed to paper.

There will not be wanting at Simancas and in other archives and public libraries in this country, volumes of correspondence



PAGE OF A LETTER, IN CIPHER, OF
PHILIP THE SECOND

1857 From Gayangos

from the governors of the Low Countries, and the ambassadors of Paris and London. I myself possess three volumes of original letters of marquis of Espinola whilst he was in Flanders to count Gondomar, our ambassador in London. I know of several volumes of the same kind in the library of a nobleman, and finally I have seen letters of Alba, Requesens, Don John of Austria, Zuñiga, Sancho Davila, Francisco de Valdes, and other political and military characters. I possess likewise five or six thick volumes of letters and despatches of Cardinal Granvela, which, being mostly in Dutch or German which I cannot read except in print, I have not examined very closely, but which I know relate chiefly to the affairs of the Low Countries, he being especially charged with them in Charles V. time.

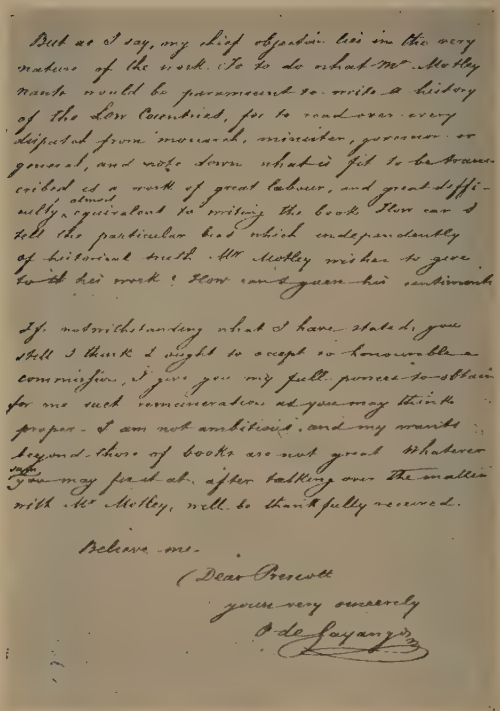
It is not, therefore, the want of materials that makes me doubt the good success of the enterprize were I to undertake it; it is want of time first and the nature of the work itself afterwards.

1857
From
Gayangos

I forget whether I told you that in January last I was appointed Keeper of the Royal Archives in the Palace, a place which takes a good deal of my time, since the papers being in the most awfull confusion, I am called upon to arrange them and put them in order. Do not imagine, though, that the papers are historical or political; they refer exclusively to the property and household of the Queen. I can no longer, except on very particular occasions, dispose of two or three months time in the summer, as I used in better times, to make excursions to Simancas, Seville and so forth, and therefore my researches would be chiefly confined to the capital.

But as I say, my chief objection lies in the very nature of the work. For to do what Mr. Motley wants would be paramount to write a history of the Low Countries, for to read over every dispatch from monarch, minister, governor or general, and note down what is fit to be transcribed is a work of great labour, and great difficulty,

PLATE XVIII



But as I say, my chief objection lies in the very nature of the work. To to do what Mr Motley wants would be paramount to write a history of the Low Countries, for to read over every dispatch from monarch, minister, governor or general, and note down what is fit to be transcribed is a work of great labour, and great difficulty, almost equivalent to writing the book. How can I tell the particular bias which independently of historical truth Mr Motley wishes to give to his work? How can I guess his sentiments

If notwithstanding what I have stated, you still I think I ought to accept so honourable a commission, I give you my full powers to obtain for me such remuneration as you may think proper. I am not ambitious, and my wants beyond those of books are not great. Whatever sum you may fix it at, after talking over the matter with Mr Motley, will be thankfully received.

Believe me.

(Dear Prescott

yours very sincerely

P. de Gayangos

SPECIMEN OF GAYANGOS'S HANDWRITING

1857 From Gayangos

& almost equivalent to writing the book. How can I tell the particular bent which independently of historical truth Mr. Motley wishes to give to his work? How can I guess his sentiments.

If, notwithstanding what I have stated, you still think I ought to accept so honourable a commission, I give you my full powers to obtain for me such remuneration as you may think proper. I am not ambitious, and my wants beyond those of books are not great. Whatever sum you may fix it at, after talking over the matter with Mr. Motley, will be thankfully received.

Believe me, Dear Prescott yours very sincerely,

P. de Gayangos (42).

* * * * *

Boston, Nov. 9, 1857

My dear Gayangos,

The accounts of your future are so uncertain that I know not whether this note will reach you in Madrid or in England.

I received a day or two since a letter

1857 from Motley in which he tells me he has somewhat changed his plans. He has been for some weeks diligently employed in the public libraries of Paris. He has found there abundance of MS materials, which so far answer his purpose that he doubts if it will be necessary to make an exploration of the Spanish collections, about which I wrote you last April. In his letter to me just received he says, that having understood that you were coming to England he hopes before his return to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance and of explaining his views to you personally.—A conversation of half an hour would put you in possession of his views better than a ream of writing, and would enable you to determine whether you could aid him in his researches if he needs it and you have the leisure requisite.

It was a great *contretemps* that Ticknor should not have had the good fortune to see you. Right glad should I be if I thought I ever should. I am now on that Philippic edifice, the grand & gloomy Escorial; and only do I feel the want of having seen it

with my own eyes. But with one or two exceptions I have never had the good luck to see the places I have written about. I have been passing the greater part of my life with my mind in one country & my body in another; and now I have so much of the vis inertiæ in the latter that it is hardly probable I shall ever quit my native shores again. What has become of Calderon? It is long since I have had a line from him or his *spirituelle* wife. 1857

I see you have enriched the "Documentos" with a good stock of materials relating to the war in the Alpujarras. I had plodded through them in your own MS., which, though the prettiest writing in the world, is not so easy to the eye as print. But the possessor of a MS has a rare jewel which when put into print any body else may wear. And yet it would be too churlish to regret what makes the world richer. I have allowed many of my MSS to be sent to Mexico & printed there.

Adieu, my dear friend. Believe me always, faithfully yours,

Wm H. Prescott

1858

Boston, May 3d '58

My dear Gayangos,

I am much obliged to you for the "*Documentos Inéditos*," which have at length reached me, after half a year's navigation, and, what is lucky, without injury from the storms & other disasters which the ship that brought them experienced on her voyage. It was kind of you to think of me in this way; and I only hope that you do not put yourself out of pocket by it. This would be too bad. You will not fail to let me know if I am your debtor. I have been ill during a part of the last winter, having early in February experienced a slight touch of apoplexy. It caused, as was natural, a good deal of apprehension at first, for apoplexy is an enemy not to be trifled with. But after stunning me for the moment, he thought proper to decamp, without leaving any other traces of his attack than a little debility, which I have no doubt a summer on the seaside will remove. This attack necessarily suspended my literary labors for some time, but I have now returned to them, though with

more moderation. I am now putting the 3[d] volume of "Philip" through the press, but as the times are very dull here, I have engaged with my publisher not to bring out the book before December. There will be a brace of volumes more to complete the work—which I think must not overrun five. 1858

I hope your own health has been good this winter. I should be very glad to have some report of it, as well as of what you are doing, under your own hand. As to the Calderons, I have lost all trace of them. I suppose he holds no place under the present government. Should you meet with them, pray remember me most lovingly to them.

Always, my dear Gayangos, Very Affect[y] Yours

W[m] H. Prescott

If there is a Spanish translation of "Philip" before the public, I shall take it very kind if you will send a copy of it to me. By a letter from Germany last week I learn that a translation is in preparation at Augsburg, being the second from the German press. (43).

1858

Lynn, Sept. 14 '58

My dear Gayangos,

I had the pleasure a short time since of receiving yours of August 10th, dated from London, where it seems you had gone in order to bring your charming daughter with you back to Spain. I wonder, considering how you are now situated, that you could so long be content to let an ocean roll betwixt you and one who must be the light of your home & your heart.— I am much obliged to you for the kind interest you take in my health. It is much improved, and I am pretty nearly where I was before my illness, except a slight increase of the cloudiness of my vision which troubles me. But as to not working, as you kindly recommend—to use Scott's words on a similar recommendation to him, "Molly, when she puts the kettle on, might as well say, 'Don't boil, kettle". But then I manage matters with much prudence, and make it a rule, one indeed that I have generally followed, never to sacrifice pleasure to business. But in truth long

habit makes me find business—that is literary labor—the greatest pleasure. I suppose this is natural at my time of life.— I have been busying myself of late with correcting the press for the 3^{d} vol. of "Philip", which will be ready for the public by the middle of December. In your letter you mention that Señor Rosell is occupied with the translation of the book, and that you will send me a copy of the translation on your return to Madrid. I shall be very glad to see it. Next to my own country, I wish to appear under the best auspices, before the country of my adoption. I may truly call Spain so, for I have lived in it— in spirit at least—the last 30 years more of my time than in my own land. On the whole I have not been fortunate in my Spanish translators, as I have in some quarters, particularly Germany. The translator of "Ferdinand" is doubtless an eminent scholar, but he took views quite opposite to mine. I know much less of the characters of the translators of "Mexico" and "Peru", the last of which appeared in 1858

1858

a cheap 12 mo form that was enough to bring it into discredit at once. I am glad the task of translating "Philip" should have been assumed by so accomplished a writer as Rosell. I have read his account of "Lepanto" with great pleasure & edification. You say he would like to have the sheets of the 3^{d} vol. forwarded to him if I could do it conveniently before publishing here. I think I can get it to him in the course of November, but I really don't know the best way of doing it. To send it, by water, direct to Spain might involve much delay. Viâ London would be too expensive, I fear. Could I not send it to Allen, to wait further orders, advising Sr Rosell when I do so? It is the way, I suppose, in which I had best send a copy, when published, to you. It will appear in London at the time it does here. Have the goodness to drop me a line advising me what course is best—I have been fortunate in the Spanish versions in one respect. Two translations of my "Mexico" have been brought out, with notes by two eminent

PLATE XIX

RICHARD FORD

Mexican scholars, which have furnished me with much important material for a future edition when I have time to make one. I wonder if ever you saw these translations.—With respect to the proposed length of "Philip", of which you ask me, it will not exceed 5 vols. that is two more than I have now written. This will be a heavy load enough for Posterity to take on its shoulders, and you know I have the modesty to consign my books to posterity.—You speak of a parcel which is to be sent me by Bossange, containing something for Ticknor as well as myself. It has not come yet. I have mislaid the 4th volume of the Madrid translation of the "Conquest of Mexico". Can you not do me the favor to send it to me when you send Rosell's translation of the "Philip"? If you cannot get a separate volume, you might send all four. I have been reading Lafuente, which has so much merit that I have procured it from Spain.—I am sorry to hear that Ford is in so helpless and hopeless a condition as you state. Poor fellow! 1858

1858 he had made up his mind to *do* "Philip" in the "Quarterly"; but from what you say his day must be over in the literary way. I hope his mind is not destined to perish before his body.—Ticknor was here a few days since, in very good health & spirits. He is busy with a new edition of his magnum opus, intending to break up the plates of the old one. I have been passing the summer at my ocean villa, with the most magnificent sea view in the world around me. In a week I flit to my old farm in the country, to breathe the pure mountain air for some five or six weeks more. When you write your best way is always to address to Boston. By the by, am I not in your debt? For kind acts I love to be, but don't I owe you something besides gratitude?

Pray remember me, when you see them to the Calderons, and say to Madame C. I had the pleasure of sending her a long letter a week since, which her man of business addressed for me. So she owes me a letter at any rate.

Always, dear Gayangos, most Affect^y^ Yours 1858

W. H. Prescott

P. S. My son William, who has vivid recollections of your kindness to him, desires to be warmly remembered to you. (44).

* * * * *

Boston, June 8 '60 1860

Sir, From John Foster Kirk

In arranging the library of the late Mr Prescott I have found a few books with your name in them, which Mrs Prescott has desired me to return to you. I have accordingly sent them, in a parcel to Mr E. Allen, London, with a request that he will forward them to Madrid as soon as possible. You will confer a favor upon Mrs Prescott by acknowledging the receipt of the books when you may have occasion to write to Mr Ticknor.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, Your obd^t^ serv^t^

J. F. Kirk (45).

NOTES

NOTES

The foregoing letters are in two folio volumes bound in three-fourths green morocco, uniform with the Ticknor letters

(1) Irving, P. M. *The life and letters of Washington Irving.* New York, 1862-64. v.4, p.64-70. The exact quotation is "When you see Prescott, give him my cordial remembrances. You two are shelved together for immortality."

(2) Ticknor, George. *Life of William Hickling Prescott.* Philadelphia [c1875]. p.43-44.

(3) From a letter to Gayangos dated April 31st, 1857.

(4) Letters of Ticknor to Gayangos during 1858-1859 and of March 8th, 1859.

(5) Prescott, W. H. *The correspondence of William Hickling Prescott, 1833-1847; transcribed and edited by Roger Wolcott.* Boston and New York, 1925.

(6) The first letter of this collection, also to Middleton, requesting aid in the collection of material for the *Conquests of Mexico and Peru*, together with the *Instructions to the agent*, is given in *Correspondence* p.25-31.

Arthur Middleton (*d.*1853) was a South Carolinian by birth and a classmate of Prescott at Harvard. At this time he was Secretary to the American legation at Madrid.

Señor Cortés y Sesti was probably the Señor Cortés whom Longfellow had known in Spain (*cf. Correspondence.* p.26).

Don Angel Calderón de la Barca (1790-1861) diplomatist, minister to Mexico and to the United States, with his wife, a Scottish woman, were close friends of Ticknor and Prescott. Madame Calderón, Frances Erskine (Inglis) Calderón de la Barca, was the author of *Life in Mexico. . . with a preface by W. H. Prescott.* London, 1843.

Don Martín Fernández de Navarrete (1765-1844) was the scholar whose work on the documents of the *Viages de Colón* was the inspiration of Washington Irving's *Life and voyages of Columbus.* v.e. He was very friendly and generous, furnishing both Irving and Prescott with much material and proposing their names for membership in the Royal Academy

of History of which he was president. On his death his collection, probably as Gayangos said, the best of its day on Spanish and Spanish-American history went to the library owned by the family at Navarrete near Logroño (*cf. Correspondence.* p.546).

Antonio Uguina also possessed a large library of books and manuscripts on Mexico and Peru. It was purchased by M. Henri Ternaux-Compans, who issued many of them in the series *Voyages, relations et mémoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique.* Much of this material came to America on the dispersal of his library by auction in 1846.

(7) Don Pascual de Gayangos y Arce (June 21st, 1809-October 1897, the day of his death is cited as fourth, fifth, and ninth) was the son of José de Gayangos y Nebot, a Spanish army officer at one time military governor of the province of Zacatecas, Mexico, and Doña Francisca Arce de Retz. In France, where he received a part of his education, he attended the lectures of Silvestre de Sacy the orientalist scholar. In Paris he met Miss Fanny Revell, daughter of John Revell an Englishman. His mother objected to a marriage principally on the ground of differences in religion and also

because of her son's youth, but Gayangos followed the young lady to England where at Round Oak, Windsor they were married by the civil authorities, shortly before his nineteenth birthday. Later at the Spanish Chapel at Saint Pancreas, the religious ceremony was performed. Gayangos held various offices in Spain, some apparently nominal only, but finding it necessary to supplement his income, he returned to England where he became associated with the British Museum. His income still being insufficient for the needs of an increasing family, with his friend Serafín Estébanez Calderón, *el Solitario*, he began a bookselling arrangement. Estébanez collected books and manuscripts in Spain and forwarded them to Gayangos in England. Such as were duplicates in their collections or such as were not desired by them personally, they offered for sale. From 1839 onwards, Gayangos served both Ticknor and Prescott as one of their book agents and copyists. In addition to these labours, he frequently contributed articles to the *Penny encyclopædia*, to the *Westminster review*, to the *Edinburgh review*, as well as to other periodicals. His first independently published work was a translation of *The history*

of the Mohammedan dynasties in Spain by al-Makkarī. This was issued in English in 1840-43 by the Oriental translation fund. Besides translating Arabic inscriptions for Goury and Jones in their works on the Alhambra, he edited many ancient manuscripts and forgotten books. The work in which Americans have greatest interest, however, is the translation of Ticknor's *History of Spanish literature* which he and Don Enrique de Vedia issued at Madrid during the years 1851-56. He was particularly fitted for this work as in his youth he had planned to compile a similar history on his own account. The late Professor Fitzmaurice-Kelly's critique on Gayangos gives a survey of Gayangos's life and achievements from the British point of view, while that of Roca does it for the Spanish.

George Ticknor (1791-1871) was an intimate friend and neighbour of Prescott and his biographer.

Obadiah Rich, a Massachusetts man, had been United States consul at Madrid and Port Mahon. Washington Irving had had apartments in the same house with him at Madrid during the years 1826-27 and had considered himself fortunate in having the use of

his large and valuable library. As a London bookseller, both Prescott and Ticknor referred to Rich constantly in their letters.

Ticknor, for Prescott's biography, did not have access to these earliest letters of Prescott (*cf. Life of William Hickling Prescott.* p.267-268 and note) and supposed that they were lost. The earliest letter he consulted was that of December 1st, 1839, lacking in this collection. Gayangos's reply to this letter of the twentieth of March and to the next, (incorrectly noted in reply as of the thirtieth of March and the sixth of July) is to be found in *Correspondence.* p.102-108.

(8) Prescott had "devoted" ten years to the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella.*

Charles Sumner (1811-1874) the American statesman had spent several years in Europe.

As already noted, the answer to this letter is to be found in *Correspondence.* p.102-108.

The letter for April 4th, 1840, is to be found in *Correspondence.* p.117-119 except for this additional material:

"I mentioned in my last letter that I was engaged on the Conquests of Mexico and Peru. I do not know whether I added I had received a large supply of materials from the archives of the Spanish Academy of History. I

believe, indeed, most of these have reached me since. They consist of the entire collections of Muñoz, Vargas Ponze, the former director of the Academy, and of Navarrete. The kind old gentleman has put me in possession of copies of his whole collection, which he has been so many years in amassing. Was there ever anything so liberal? I am much indebted in this matter, to the kind offices of my excellent friend, Señor Calderon de la Barca, then minister here, now at Mexico. Thus, I have about 5000 pages of contemporary documents, correspondence & memoirs, all copied in a beautiful manner, & all on the shelves of my library, within a year from the time I set about the collection. I doubt if there ever was an instance of greater luck, in the annals of history-mongers. Such rich collections, the patient acquisition of some of the best scholars of Spain, to be thus all lying in readiness for some one to work them up! I have been occupied, this winter, with a preliminary view of the Aztecs. The books for this have cost me more trouble & expense than all the rest. I have been obliged to procure the great works of Lord Kingsborough & the French works on Mexican Antiquities. They should rather have been imported by

some public institution. But there was no copy of them in the country. I shall soon complete this introductory part of my subject, & be on my way with the great Conquistador, for the capital of Montezuma. It is a tale of destiny; a bloody tale, which reflects more credit on the heroism, than the humanity of the old Conquerors . . ."

". . . Indeed, I have already taken up too much of your time with them, and will therefore conclude by assuring you, my dear Señor de Gayangos, of the sincere truth, with which I am,—[Prescott's handwriting:] if you will permit me so to call myself—

Your obliged friend & sert

Wm. H. Prescott.

[Amanuensis:] Allow me to say to you, that the letter H. is the middle, not the initial letter of my name, as you addressed your letter to me—which might lead to a miscarriage in the Post Office,—that I should much regret.

(9) Jared Sparks was the author of a biography of George Washington and was, for a short period, president of Harvard College. He had been instructed by both Ticknor and Prescott to find out whether or

not Gayangos would accept payment for his services (*cf. Correspondence.* p. 171).

(10) Edward Everett, minister to England and statesman, was an intimate friend of Prescott and Ticknor. With the latter he had spent two years in study at Göttingen. His brother, Alexander Hill Everett, when minister to Spain had aroused Irving's interest in the country and had secured for him a post at the legation in Madrid.

François Auguste Marie Mignet (1796-1884) French historian, was director of the Archives of the Foreign Office.

David Turnbull was the author of a book on Cuba (*Travels in the West. Cuba; with notices of Porto Rico, and the slave trade.* London, 1840).

Friedrich Wilhelm Lembke was the author of *Geschichte von Spanien.* Hamburg, 1821. Of his work in collecting material on the history of Mexico and Peru, Prescott wrote to Washington Irving (Irving, P. M. *The life and letters of Washington Irving.* v. 3, p. 141): "I received letters, last week, from Madrid, informing me that the Academy of History, at the instance of Señor Navarrete, had granted my application to have copies taken

of any and all MSS. in their possession, having relation to the conquests of Mexico and Peru, and had appointed one of their body to carry this into effect. This person is a German, named Lembke, the author of a work on the early history of Spain, which one of the English journals, I remember, rapped me over the knuckles for not having seen. This learned Theban happens to be in Madrid for the nonce, pursuing some investigations of his own, and he has taken charge of mine, like a true German, inspecting everything, and selecting just what has reference to my subject. In this way he has been employed with four copyists, as he writes me, since July, and has amassed a quantity of unpublished original documents illustrating the Mexican conquest . . ."

Extracts from these two letters from Everett are to be found in *Life*. p. 342-344.

(11) Gutiérrez was, in all likelihood, José Gutiérrez de la Vega (*d.* 1865) chiefly remembered as a portrait painter.

Don José de Madrazo y Agudo, the eldest of the well-known artists of that name, had been Ticknor's traveling companion from Barcelona to Madrid in 1818. It is not

possible to determine which Madrazo Prescott had in mind.

Lord Holland, Richard Vassall Fox, *third baron Holland* (1773-1840) was the genius of the celebrated Holland House and a Spanish scholar.

The letter of February 1st, 1841 is given in *Correspondence*. p. 200-202 and in *Life*. p. 172 (in part), but without this material:

"Mr. Sparks has no doubt taken care of the little debt which you mention in your letter of £5.17s, and will of any other you may have incurred for me. [Prescott's handwriting:] Believe me, my dear Mr. Gayangos, —most truly & affectionately Your obliged

Wm H. Prescott

"I have omitted to mention what I flatter myself may have some interest for you—that the 'Histy of Ferd. & Isabel' is translating into Italian,—for an editorial association in Florence,—under the auspices of the Marquis Gino Capponi, as I learn by a letter from him."

(12) Of the handwriting of the Great Captain, Gayangos said (*Correspondence*. p. 106), "I must not conceal from you that the copying, or rather the decyphering of the

letters of the great Captain is a very arduous task—and one not to be accomplished by a common scribe. Your hero knew how to wield the sword better than the pen, he was besides very little of a grammarian and made no scruple of introducing a French or Italian word whenever the equivalent Spanish did not come soon to his mind. I send you a facsimile of part of a letter, and a transcript of another, that you may judge at once of the difficulty of the reading, and of the great man's bold and graphic style."

Gayangos's work on the Mohammedan Dynasties was his translation of al-Makkarī already referred to.

Francisco de Paula Martínez de la Rosa Berdejo Gómez y Arroyo (1787-1862) was a man of letters. The work to which Prescott here referred was probably *Hernan Perez del Pulgar, El de las Hazañas*. Madrid, 1834.

Tomás González was formerly custodian of the Archives at Simancas. The letter was possibly the one to be found in *Correspondence*. p. 24-25, while those to Middleton may be the ones included in this collection.

Richard Ford (1796-1858) was the author of the *Handbook for travellers in Spain*. v. e.

and other works. He had reviewed Prescott's *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* in the *Quarterly review* June 1839.

John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854), son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott, published the collection of translations from Spanish ballads in 1823 and again with illustrations by Owen Jones, in 1841.

Calderón, the friend of Ticknor and Prescott has been already mentioned. Washington Irving (Irving. *The life and letters of Washington Irving*. v. 3, p. 312) wrote in 1843 from Madrid:

"We have here, also, Mr. Calderon, formerly Minister to the United States, and his wife. The latter recently wrote a very lively work on a residence in Mexico. She is originally Scotch, but has resided for some time in the United States. I am highly pleased with her. She is intelligent, sprightly, and full of agreeable talent. I fear, however, she will not remain here long, as Mr. Calderon is likely to be appointed to some diplomatic post. Madame Calderon is a constant correspondent of Mr. Prescott. By the by, she has just lent me a copy of his Conquest of Mexico, in sheets. I have read a great part of the introductory chapters, treating of Aztec

manners, customs, &c., and am deeply interested in it."

Henri Ternaux-Compans (1807-1864) possessed a library particularly notable for its Spanish-American collection.

Ticknor was a professor at Harvard from 1819 to 1835, holding the Smith professorship of the French and Spanish languages and literatures. The lectures he then delivered, although discarded and entirely rewritten, were the basis of the *History of Spanish literature*. He had read these lectures to Prescott in 1824 when the latter was unsettled and unhappy in consequence of his loss of eyesight (*cf. Life*. p. 67).

Prescott's "writing case made for the Blind" was the noctograph described in *Correspondence* (p. xiv, and 205-206) now in the possession of Mr. Wolcott.

Prescott's children were William Gardiner (*see* letters of December 18th, 1851 and July 11th, 1852), Elizabeth (*see* letter of July 11th, 1852), and William Amory Prescott.

The Marquis Gino de Capponi, Prescott's Italian translator, was totally blind, but as Ticknor (*Life, letters, and journals of George Ticknor*. v. 2, p. 339) said, "His infirmity seems to have taken away none of his courage

or spirits. He talks with the same richness and power, philosophy and faith, that he did twenty years ago, and with the same vast knowledge of facts and details, which yet never overlay or embarrass his wisdom. There are certainly few men like him. But the old, rich, powerful family, recorded by Dante,—and great before Dante's time, as well as ever since,—disappears with him, and all his vast fortune passes to another name . . . He told me that the first hundred pages of your 'Ferdinand and Isabella' were translated by Mariotti [*pseud.*], who used to live in Boston, and that they were better done than the rest."

Portions of this letter have been extracted by Ticknor (p. 175); its answer is to be found in *Correspondence* (p. 232-234).

Two pages of Spanish notes on Garcilasso de la Vega, the father, are here inserted.

The next letter, dated July 15th, 1841, is to be found with slight differences in *Correspondence* (p. 234-235).

(13) The portrait of Cortés is owned at the present time by James Lawrence, Esquire, of Milton, Massachusetts, Prescott's great-grandson (*cf. Correspondence*. p. 237).

The next letter, dated October 27 [*sic*] is given, with slight changes, in *Correspondence* (p. 266-269).

(14) Knight, a publisher, had failed in 1841 and had caused Gayangos financial losses (*cf. Correspondence.* p. 266).

These extracts from Everett's letters are probably those already given on p. 10-24.

Sylvain van der Weyer was the son-in-law of Joshua Bates, founder of the Public Library of the City of Boston. The library of the Society possesses the copy of the *History of the United Netherlands.* London, 1860. 2 v. presented by Motley to van der Weyer.

Sir Thomas Phillips (1792-1872) had a large and valuable, if poorly arranged, library. Gayangos's amusing account of his first visit to this library is to be found in *Correspondence.* p. 314.

Gayangos did not go to Tunis at this time. Under the new government, he obtained a professorship of Arabic at the University of Madrid. This position was much better suited to him than a consulship.

Valentín Carderera y Solano (1796-1880) copied many monuments, tombs, etc. which he published in his *Iconografía española.* Many

of his original drawings are now in the collection of the Society.

The answer of Gayangos to this letter is to be found in *Correspondence*. p. 280-282.

(15) The portions not included in the letter of January 30th, 1842 as given in *Correspondence*. p. 282-283 are as follows:

". . . When Mr. Sparks was in England, he visited Sir T. Phillips, and he mentioned to me his Spanish MSS relating to Philip 2^{d} which he found there viz. 'Leyes y capitulos decididos en las Cortes que tuvo en Cordova el año 1570, el Sor Philipe 2°; y las que tuvo en Madrid el año 1586, el Sor Rey mismo D^{n} Philipe segundo'.—A folio volume of 4 or 500 pages.—No. 4057.

" 'Capitulos y leyes de las Cortes que se tuvieron en Madrid el año 1552, por mandado del Sor Rey D^{n} Phil. II°; y juntamente las que se tuvieron de õm̃ del mismo Rey en la V^{a} de Valladolid (hoy ciudad) en los años pasados de 1555 y 1558', About 500 pages.—No. 4056.

"In another part of the same letter he says,

" 'I wrote to you that I should speak to M. de Van de Weyer about the Netherlands papers. I have held a long conversation with him on the subject, the result of which is most satisfactory. As he was the means of saving

the public archives in Brussels from fire, and was afterwards the nominal keeper of the archives, he may be presumed to be perfectly acquainted with them. He informs me, that there are numerous papers relating to the time of Philip; that they are well preserved and arranged; that many of the public papers were carried to Holland, Vienna, and Paris; that these papers have recently been restored at the request of the Belgian government. Also, that there are now in the library of Besançon *eighty* volumes of original manuscripts relating to that period, which formerly belonged to Cardinal Granville. Also, that there are in the Archives of Brussels the Journals of the Travels of Philip, full in their details and important in their matter. M. Van de Weyer is confident that the Belgian government will allow you a free use of these papers. They are mostly in Spanish and French, but many important ones in Flemish' " . . .

(16) Washington Irving, on learning that Prescott was engaged in writing a history of Mexico, turned over to him the material he had collected on the subject. Prescott appreciated the kindly spirit which prompted Irving and wrote to him on January 25th,

1839 (Irving. *The life and letters of Washington Irving*. v. 3, p. 142), "I trust, however, in you I shall find a generous critic; and allow me to add, with sincerity, that the kind words you have said of the only child of my brain [the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*], have gratified and touched me more deeply than anything that has yet reached me from my countrymen."

Joseph Green Cogswell (1786-1871) read law in the office of Judge Prescott, the historian's father, studied at Göttingen with Ticknor, and had, for several years, conducted a private school. He did not accept this appointment, much to Ticknor's disappointment as can be seen in a letter to Gayangos in the collection of the Society. "I am much disappointed that my friend Mr. Cogswell has refused the appointment of Secretary of Legation at Madrid; preferring to remain in New-York, as Librarian of a great Library just about to be established there. Who will be his successor, I do not know; and shall hardly interest myself again to procure the place for anybody. Irving will do all he can to help Prescott & myself, for his kindness may be entirely relied upon. But he was never very active; and he is now growing old, and his

knowledge of books and bibliography is not at all like Cogswell's." (March 30th, 1842).

Middleton (*Correspondence*. p. 272) referred to Lembke's difficulties with the police in Spain.

The letters dated March 27th, May 30th, and July 14th, are, with unimportant omissions and slight differences, to be found in *Correspondence* (p. 293-295, 307-309, and 311-312 respectively).

(17) Gayangos's account of Don Telesforo Trueba y Cosío is to be found in *Correspondence* (p. 146).

Prescott evidently reconsidered this decision as to Viscount Edward King Kingsborough's compilation (*Antiquities of Mexico*. London, 1830-48. 9 v. elephant folio) as in the sales catalogue of his library the set was listed as no. 794.

"Paying for a whistle", an expression often used by Prescott, referred to Benjamin Franklin's essay *The whistle*. Passy, 1779.

Ticknor was at Woods Hole "Ticknor's Patmos" (*cf*. Ticknor. *Life, letters, and journals of George Ticknor*. v. 2, p. 209).

The letter dated September 24th, 1842 is, except for the following addition, to be found in *Correspondence*. p. 318:

". . . I find I made a mistake in my last letter, in saying that Mr. Ticknor spoke of a parcel as coming from you. It was from Rich.

"[In Prescott's handwriting:] Believe me, my dear Mr. Gayangos, ever most faithfully yours—

Wm H. Prescott

"You speak of a Spanish translation of Ferd. & Isabel in Paris. It is odd it should be first published there.—The Castilian Muses are banished from their own home."

(18) Muñoz's original collection was purchased by Henri Ternaux-Compans (*cf. Correspondence.* p. 74).

Mr. Tytler was Patrick Fraser Tytler (1791-1849). The letter to which Prescott referred is evidently the one given by Ticknor on p. 180.

An account of the Granvelle papers was given by Prescott in his *Philip the Second.*

The Spanish translator was Antonio Benavides (this translation was never published *cf. Correspondence.* p. 324-325) the Catalan was Don Pedro Sabau y Larroya who was, in fact, not a Catalan but an Aragonese.

(19) The letters for January 30th, March 1st, April 1st, and June 15th, with slight differences and omissions are to be found in *Correspondence*. A note in Prescott's handwriting is added to the letter of January thirtieth protesting against having his second name written as Henry.

(20) This is followed by a copy of the letter of June fifteenth. The omitted portion of the letter of September first (*Correspondence*. p. 384-385) is as follows:

"If it bears on Peru, as I suppose it must, it will be very valuable for my history, and the *sooner I can have it the better*. It is mentioned by Quintana tom. III, p. 508 of his *Espan. Celebres*.

"I have sent your note to Mr. Folsom & will give your message to Ticknor when I write to him in a few days. We are separated in the summer. You must advise me in season when you shall stand in need of funds.

"Can you not when in Madrid take some means to have the archives of Lisbon examined for me. Portugal was under the sceptre of Philip you know. I am glad that Benavides is so near the end of his translation. Will it be published in Paris or Madrid? A German translation has been made under

the direction of Von Raumer by a scholar named Ebertz, very well executed & published in a beautiful style. I have promised the translator to send him the Conquest of Mexico for the same object by Raumer's advice.

[Prescott:] Has the second volume of your own great work appeared in London yet? Let me know if you please—And believe me my dear Mr. Gayangos, Most affectionately yours

Wm H Prescott

"Shall I send my letters to you through Rich—when you are in Spain? Cannot you send me your address there.—I believe that I told you that I have a kinsman—*Alexander Burton*—consul for the United States of America at Cadiz, who would take charge of any parcel for me. But the country is now in a disordered state that may cut off communication—& I should rather wait, than run risk of loss—as I have time eno'."

The succeeding letters of September twenty-ninth (in duplicate), November fifteenth and thirtieth are to be found in *Correspondence* with slight changes and omissions, as well as those for December thirty-first,

January 30th, 1844, and February twenty-ninth. Omitted portions of the last follow:

"I wish the Fates, who have been kind Goddesses to me, on the whole, would throw some good contemporary chronicle or diary, or the like, into your hands, that has escaped the vulgar eye. You ask me concerning the "Mem. de la Real Acad. de la Hist." I have seven vols. I am not aware that any other has been printed.

"I am much obliged by the pains you have taken to transcribe your vol. of Philip's Letters, & when they are put in a good, large hand, I shall read them with great satisfaction myself. I have heard nothing as yet, of the remaining vols. of the Correspondence of the Prince of Orange, which perhaps are not yet published. Your most welcome present of the Almakari, as I wrote you more fully in my last, is on my shelves, and I have few books, I assure you, which I contemplate with greater satisfaction. Can you not find encouragement to throw it into Castilian for your own countrymen? The description of the Alhambra I shall receive with great pleasure. A gentleman, by the by, who was some three years since in Granada, sent me a list the other day of several MSS. in the

archives of the Alhambra. I quote this extract from his letter,—'When I was last in Europe I was informed, I remember not precisely by whom, that you were engaged in writing a life of Philip II. It then occurred to me that a paper I knew to be among the archives of the Alhambra would be interesting—if not really useful to you. I speak of a complaint preferred to, I think, the Count of Tendilla, by a Moor, styling himself the Uncle of, I believe, Aben Humeya, the first chief or king of the insurgents in the war of the Moriscos. I did not see the original document, for though having a royal order to examine the archives, my health was too feeble to allow me to review them in the cold and damp apartment in which they are deposited. But an excellent catalogue raisonnée was placed in my hands by the Queen's Notary at Granada, in which I found a well compiled analysis—as far as it could be judged intrinsically—of the document I have mentioned. It must be a careful enumeration of the infractions towards the Moorish population of the stipulations of the capitulation of the Catholic sovereigns—a minute list of lesser grievances—and an interesting indication of many of the peculiar customs which

still obtained among the Moors at the epoch of the rebellion. The document may be published or may have been copied. If I remember, I wrote from Paris to our friend Lembke—I certainly did to Mr. Vail—suggesting the propriety of sending you a copy. I left Europe too soon to see whether my recommendation was complied with.

'I do not remember,—and I have not by me a copy of your great work to assist my recollection—whether you refer or even allude to the Archives of the Alhambra in the notes to the History of Ferdinand & Isabella. In good sooth, they contain nothing that is essential, little of interest.'

"Could you easily get the MS. to which he alludes? Or would it not be worth the trouble? You can judge best—from what you write . . . should they meddle with me.

[Prescott:] I believe I mentioned to you that the notes in the London Qu'y are by Milman. It is in a very friendly spirit. Did I mention that I have rec'd letters from the German translator of 'Ferd. & Isabel' saying that he had already begun on the 'Conquest'? An English reprint of the work is I see advertised by Galignani in Paris.—My friend Ticknor desires kind remembrances to you—

and with sincere regard believe me, my dear Mr. Gayangos, Always affectionately yours
W H Prescott

The letter for March thirty-first is found in *Correspondence*. p. 454 with unimportant omissions; that for May first on p. 464-465 without these additions:

"With the Simancas exploration your kind labours in my behalf will I suppose close.

"I am having some very important documents copying for me in Berlin & Gotha – chiefly Venetian *Relationi*—under the kind auspices of M. de Humboldt, & others in Rome & Florence. So I shall be well provided. If you are in London, during the sale of Southey's Library, will you not see if the numbers 3763, if it goes reasonable, and 3785, if it contains an account of the period of Philip II, may not be worth purchasing for me?

"I hope . . .

"You will be pleased to learn that the 'Conquest of Mexico' has had a large sale among my countrymen. I ascertained from my publishers at N. York that 4000 copies had already been sold. This in four months is unprecedented they say for a historical work of this cost. A letter received from Rome

tells me that it is also translating into Italian by a scholar named Cerroti, librarian of the Corsini family, a man of learning & a good writer. I suspect Calderon has had little leisure for his Castilian version. We shall soon see him here. In England I trust the book has sold well. But of this I hear nothing. It is favorably noticed in the Journals, tho' the Edinburgh has not touched it yet. I understood that Irving was applied to, but declined from ill health. You spoke. . ."

The letter of May thirtieth is found in *Correspondence*. p. 468-469; that for June thirtieth (p. 481-482) contains this postscript:

"P. S. If you can find, without too much trouble, any of the following works, I shall be obliged if you will send them to me. 'El Alonzo, mozo de muchos amos', by Doct. Geronimo de Alcala Yañez. In two parts, one published at Madrid, 1624, the other at Pineia 1626 . . ."

Letters of July thirtieth, by Prescott, August first, by Gayangos, and one by him undated are to be found in *Correspondence*.

(21) Of the González MSS., Stirling-Maxwell (*The cloister life of the emperor Charles V. 4th ed.* London, 1891. p. xxi-xxiv)

said in part: "At the restoration of Ferdinand VII. to the throne of Spain, the royal archives of that kingdom, preserved in the castle of Simancas, near Valladolid, were entrusted to the care of Don Tomas Gonzalez, canon of Plasencia. They were in a state of great confusion, owing to the depredations of the French invader, subsequent neglect, and the partial return of the papers which followed the peace. Gonzalez succeeded in restoring order, and he also found time to use his opportunities for the benefit of historical literature. To the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of History* he contributed a long and elaborate paper on the relations between Philip II. and our Queen Elizabeth; and he had prepared this account of the retirement of Charles V., and had had it fairly copied for the press, when death brought his labours to a premature close. His books and papers fell into the hands of his brother Manuel, for whom he had obtained the reversion of his post at Simancas. At the revolution of La Granja, in 1836, Manuel being displaced and beggared, offered the memoir of Charles V. to the governments of France, Russia, Belgium, and England, at the price of 10,000 francs, or about £400, reserving the right of

publishing it for his own behoof, or of 15,000 francs without such reservation. No purchaser at that price appearing, he at last disposed of it, in 1844, for the sum of 4,000 francs, to the archives of the French Foreign Office, of which M. Mignet was then director . . . By the terms of the bargain, M. Mignet acquired both the original MS. of Gonzalez, and the fair copy enriched with notes in his own hand . . ." Prescott's account of them is to be found at the end of Book II of the first volume of *Philip II*. He had negotiated, through Gayangos, for the purchase of these manuscripts (*cf. Correspondence*), but had been unwilling to pay so large a sum for them.

Ferdinand Wolf (1796-1866) supplied Ticknor's German translator, Dr. N. H. Julius, with many notes for the *History of Spanish literature*.

The friend in Rome was George Washington Greene (*cf. Correspondence*, p. 491-492).

Francesco Cerroti was an assistant librarian of the famous Corsini Library. This translation apparently was never completed.

Calderón's translation was never completed.

The *Conquest of Peru* was printed the latter part of March 1847.

The letter of October thirteenth (*Correspondence*, p. 507-508) has this in addition:

"I suppose you have received my letter of Sept. 29, in answer to yours of Aug. 1, giving me an account of your success at Simancas.

"[In Prescott's handwriting:] I sent last winter two or three copies of the 'Conquest of Mexico' to Madrid — among them — one for old Señor Navarrete & one for Irving. I should be sorry to have either miscarry & yet I have not heard whether they have been received. I learned from Martinez de la Rosa that one sent to him at the same time had not come to hand, & I have replaced it by another. They were sent to the care of Mr Burton of Cadiz, who forwarded them to Madrid. Could you *at your leisure* ascertain if Irving & Navarrete have received the copies & if they have not advise me. Always, my dear Mr. Gayangos,

"Very affectionately yours, Wm H. Prescott.

"[Amanuensis:] P. S. With respect to the copies of the 'Conquest' sent to Mr. Irving Navarrete &c I have *this moment* received a note of acknowledgment from the latter,

showing that the vols. reached their destination in safety. So I will not trouble you to make the inquiries mentioned in the last sentence of my letter."

The letters of October thirtieth, November thirtieth have no additions of importance; a note to that of December thirtieth (December 29 of *Correspondence*) adds:

"The Calderons are in good health & spirits—at Washington. I had letters from both lately. From Calderon, I received an extract from a Mexican paper—containing a notice of a proposed translation of the 'Conquest of Mexico'—in which the religious views & the allusions to modern Mexico are to be so far modified as to suit the Mexican taste! It is to be published with fifty engravings, in numbers.

"Adieu, my dear Mr. Gayangos. Remember me kindly to your wife—& believe me, Most affectionately yours

Wm H. Prescott".

The letters for January thirtieth, February twenty-seventh are in *Correspondence*, that of April thirtieth continues:

"A friend of mine, the Count de Circourt, wrote me the other day from Paris that Weiss, the librarian of Besançon, had es-

tablished his residence in that city, & that the Granvelle papers are now there. It may be that the publication of the remainder of them is completed. Count C. writes me that on my application to the minister of Foreign Instruction, M. de Salvandy, he would order a copy of them to be given to me. I have three vols. now, & I may perhaps apply for the remainder.

"The Viscount de Santarem, also in Paris, has kindly offered to give me every facility for such orders as I may desire for examining the Portuguese archives in the Torre de Tombo, of which he is now head administrator. Do you think the investigation would repay me? If you were there on the spot, I should not hesitate; as some curious things might be gleaned for illustrating Philip's relations with Portugal. But, probably, there would be much chaff, for a few golden grains of wheat, & who could I trust to sift them? And, to say truth, my researches in Berlin, Vienna & Rome have taken up pretty nearly all the spare funds that I can afford for this whistle. I should like to know what you think of the probable value of this mine in the Torre de Tombo.

"I have written to Paris to see if I can get

access to M. Mignet's *Gonzalez* treasures—that if there should be any thing there to throw additional light on the retirement of Charles V. I may get it. Though I suspect your researches after all have supplied that desideratum, yet as in one of your late letters you speak somewhat doubtfully of this, it can do no harm to make sure. I shall want nothing, of course, of Gastelu or Quixada, as they are in your collection.

"[Prescott's handwriting:] I am much obliged by your getting the copy of Alonso el Mozo— Ticknor would like a copy of the second part if you could meet with it.—I have not heard from the Calderons this age. They will probably soon visit the North as Washington is no residence for people not born & bred under the tropics—in summer,—& the diplomats all take wing then. We are in some little apprehension of trouble with Mexico. Heaven forfend that my argosie of MSS. should fall into the hands of a Mexican cruiser! I shall not feel perfectly at ease till I get them safe into my literary harem. I should like to show you my little body of MSS. how well they are arranged—& neatly gathered into shining folios. I am about to change my residence in town.—Flitting from

the old family manse, & I am preparing a good library room to accommodate some five thousand vols. which have some value to my eyes—beyond their number. I should like to shake you by the hand in that same library, some day. *Quien sabe*? My regards to Madame de G. & believe me my dear friend, faithfully yours. Wm H. Prescott"

The letter of July fifteenth continues: "I would have it come as soon as ready, & if you write to Mr. Burton, pray say, that I have heard nothing of the others, which I have been looking for ever so long.

"I have just been guilty of the folly of allowing Bentley to publish some of my Periodical trumpery— articles written formerly for Yankee Journals— by way of a *rechauffé* for John Bull. It will have an engraving of the author prefixed and so I think you may possibly set some value on it, & I have directed Rich to put aside a copy for you, which he will hold to your order. It will be in one vol. But if you will take the trouble *to advise him he will do with it as you say*.

"You mention having advanced ninety dolls. for Carderera's six new portraits. Will you have the goodness when you write next to let me know what *funds you have of mine*,

& what will be probably wanted hereafter? I have not opened a new account with the Barings, as I thought our labors in Madrid had come so near to a close. And my papers are locked & strongly sewed up in a box in the distant city—I date from there, though I am in the country, as I always wish you to direct your letters there—where I can't conveniently get at them till November next & I don't remember how the amount stands.

"[Prescott's handwriting:] Pray remember me to Madame de Gayangos, & believe me my dear friend Always sincerely yours

Wm. H. Prescott.

"Ticknor is in the country some 400 miles distant from me. The summer scatters us all—as winter does the birds. I am glad the Government has not yet disturbed Washington Irving—for the credit of our country. But I have no faith in the present dynasty."

The letter of August twenty-seventh has this additional paragraph in Prescott's handwriting:

"In my last letter to you, I mentioned Bentley was about to favor the public with a vol. of *Miscellanies* by the Author of 'Ferd. & Isabel' &c.—I wish the public joy of it, when they get it. I believe I told you it was an

olla podrida—made up of periodical trumpery. In front of it, my effigy is to be stuck, from a painting of the size of life, considered here a good likeness.— Bentley makes me a present of the plate, which is handsome eno', & engages to have it executed in the very best style. *Nous verrons.* I have ordered Rich, when the book comes out *to have a copy at your disposal*– not knowing myself the best way to get it to you.

"Pray give my kind regards to Madame de Gayangos, & believe me, my dear friend, most affectionately yours

Wm H. Prescott."

The following letters of September 28th, November 15th, December 15th, 1845; January 30th, February 27th, April 30th, and June 29th, 1846 are with slight omissions and differences given in *Correspondence*.

(22) Prescott's and Ticknor's books and manuscripts were often sent in the same box (*cf.* Ticknor's letters).

Don Pedro Sabau y Larroya (1808-1879) was an Aragonese (not a Catalan), Rector of the University of Madrid. Gayangos in a letter (*Correspondence*. p. 530) said: "I shall not be surprised if when you read the notes

that the translator has thought fit to add in illustration of the text you enter the lists with lance in rest to defend your own opinions, for Sabau is the nephew of a canon (author of a continuation of Mariana) and he studied for the Church, which has made him a violent defender of the Inquisition. It is therefore to be feared (so I have heard) that on that point he will attack you . . ."

The paragraph of this letter beginning, "The translation . . ." is given in Ticknor's life of Prescott p. 252.

(23) Romulus Mitchell Saunders (1791-1867) was appointed minister to Spain in 1846. He was unable to speak Spanish and was, in other ways, unfitted to the post. Ticknor (letter of April 2nd, 1849) wrote to Gayangos: "I hope that with our change of administration we shall have a change of our Minister at Madrid. We can hardly hope to send you one who will be as agreeable as Mr. Irving was, but I think it will not be difficult to send a better one than the present incumbent. At any rate I think General Taylor will try."

Washington Irving wrote from Tarrytown about this time (letter dated November 8th, 1846): "I in the meantime am once more

seated in my elbow chair in snug little Sunnyside, which I find a more delightful little nook than ever. Indeed I am so bewitched with the sweet quiet of this little rural nest that I have scarcely been able to leave it for a day at a time since my return . . . In fact I have so completely slipped back into my old rural habits and occupations, that I can scarcely realize, as I go dawdling about trimming and planting and transplanting trees and inspecting the poultry yard, that so short a time has elapsed since I was playing the courtier and treading the salons of Royal palaces. I rather think I am more at home as well as happier in my present condition, and am delighted to play the Monarch in my little domain of twenty acres. My five nieces are all at home and we form a very happy household. I doubt whether ever monarch was received with heartier congratulations on his return to his dominions . . . I am anxious for news from Madrid. I want news both public and private. We have uncertain accounts of royal marriages &c but nothing that can be depended upon; and a delay in the arrival of the steamers keeps us in a tantalizing state of suspense. But I chiefly want to know the gossip of the court and the capital; that kind

of news which never appears in newspapers . . . But above all I want to know the domestic affairs of the palace and all that concerns the young Queen and her sister; whose fortunes to me have a romantic interest. Now that I am away from Spain my heart yearns towards it, and I find that long habitude and residence have fixed deep and immoveably that strong interest in its welfare which I conceived when I only knew it through the medium of history and romance. Were I a young man I think I should have an irresistible hankering to return to it. I had no idea that this feeling would return upon me so soon and so strongly."

John Rutter Chorley (*d.* 1867) owned a large Spanish library, particularly rich in works of Lope de Vega. Ticknor in his journal (*Life, letters, and journals of George Ticknor*. v. 2, p. 385) said: "I dined *tête-à-tête* with Chorley, as I promised. . . . I would the first day I could rescue, and I had a very interesting talk with him till nearly midnight. He is a shy, reserved man, living quite retired with an invalid sister, to whom he seems to devote himself; but he is one of the persons in whose acquaintance I have had the most pleasure in London. He is a first-rate Span-

ish scholar; evidently better than Ford, or anybody else hereabout." Again in a letter in the collection of the Society, he said, "Poor Chorley, of whom you speak, I know is gone, for I received above a month ago a card announcing his death. You will, as you truly say, miss him very much in London. But what is to become of his Spanish books? His Comedias de Lope must be nearly complete." (letter dated August 26th, 1867).

(24) Charles Etienne Arthur Gayarré (1805-1895) is best known for this history which was issued in various editions.

The publication of Baranda and Salvá was the *Coleccion de documentos inéditos para la historia de España por Don Martin Fernandez Navarrete, Don Miguel Salvá y Don Pedro Sainz de Baranda.* Madrid, 1842-94. 109 v. and index. Both Ticknor and Prescott referred frequently to this collection.

In the letter of December 30th, 1846, Prescott gave an account of his contract with Harper's (omitted in *Correspondence*): "I have arranged with my New York publishers —the Harpers, who have the management of my other works—for the 'Conquest of Peru'. They took my terms, at once, which was an edition of 7500 copies,—the largest sale of an

historical work, I suspect, ever made in this country. By this steamer, I shall write to England, and make my arrangements for the publication of the book there, where I shall probably sell the copyright; a thing I never do here. . ."

(25) Alexander Burton, appointed American consul at Cádiz in March 1824, was a kinsman of Prescott. Washington Irving, who often dined with him during a visit to Puerto de Santa María, mentioned in his *Diary, Spain* 1828-1829 Burton's services in arranging for the transportation of manuscripts. Ticknor and Prescott made constant use of his services.

The Mexican translation, made by Joaquín Navarro, was published and edited by Ignacio Cumplido 1844-46.

The reference to the books returned to Rich is evidently Gayangos's misinterpretation of a reference in Prescott's letter of October 9th, 1846.

(26) Juan Bautista de Beratarrechea's translation appeared in 1847 in 3 volumes.

In connection with Prescott's reference to his "Philip II treasures" is recalled the statement made by one of his secretaries (*Life*. p. 435), "Mr. Prescott loved his books al-

most as he loved his children; he liked to see them well dressed, in rich, substantial bindings; and if one, by any accident, was dropped, 'it annoyed him,' he said jestingly, 'almost as much as if a baby fell.' "

Gayangos lent many books to both Ticknor and Prescott. His valuable library now forms part of the National Library at Madrid.

(27) Of the expenses of transportation of books, Ticknor paid one half and Prescott one half (*cf.* Ticknor's letter of December 24th, 1844 and of January 27th, 1847).

The Dutch translation, published in 1849, was made by G. Mees, of the first book only of the *History of the conquest of Peru*.

Ticknor wrote to Gayangos (April 2nd, 1849) thanking him for urging Prescott to attempt the whole history of Philip the Second. "Prescott is very well and always busy. He has received your letter that was written the same day with mine, and I am very glad you have urged him in it, to continue his labours on the subject of Philip II. rather than to take up any division of it. He sometimes feels discouraged, in consequence of the state of his eyes; but still he goes on with his work, and, I think, will continue [to] do so. At any rate, I hope he will."

Ticknor's *History of Spanish literature* was published in 1849. Even before its appearance, Gayangos and Don Enrique de Vedia offered to translate it into Spanish. This translation appeared in four volumes during 1851-56. In 1852 a German translation made by Dr. N. H. Julius was published, and in 1864 the French translation made by J. C. Magnabal. The third American edition was already in the press in 1859 when Prescott died. A fourth edition was first printed in 1871.

(28) The failure of the potato crop in Europe two years previously had caused the terrible famine in Ireland.

Prescott's reference to Milton's wisdom is to be found in this quotation. "To compile a history from various authors, when they can only be consulted by others' eyes, is not easy, nor possible, without more skilful and attentive help than can be commonly obtained; and it was probably the difficulty of consulting and comparing, that stopped Milton's narrative of the Conquest,—a period at which affairs were not very intricate, nor authors very numerous." (Johnson. *Works*. London, 1816. v. 9, p. 115).

Ticknor's description of Prescott's personal

appearance is as follows: "At the time of his marriage my friend was one of the finest-looking men I have ever seen; or, if this should be deemed in some respects a strong expression, I shall be fully justified, by those who remember him at that period, in saying that he was one of the most attractive. He was tall, well formed, manly in his bearing but gentle, with light-brown hair that was hardly changed or diminished by years, with a clear complexion and a ruddy flush on his cheek that kept for him to the last an appearance of comparative youth, but, above all, with a smile that was the most absolutely contagious I ever looked upon. As he grew older, he stooped a little. His father's figure was bent at even an earlier age, but it was from an organic infirmity of the chest, unknown to the constitution of the son, who stooped chiefly from a downward inclination which he instinctively gave to his head so as to protect his eye from the light. But his manly character and air were always, to a remarkable degree, the same. Even in the last months of his life, when he was in some other respects not a little changed, he appeared at least ten years younger than he really was. And as for the gracious, sunny smile that seemed to grow

sweeter as he grew older, it was not entirely obliterated even by the touch of death. Indeed, take him for all in all, I think no man ever walked our streets, as he did day by day, that attracted such regard and good-will from so many; for, however few he might know, there were very many that knew him, and watched him with unspoken welcomes as he passed along." (*Life*. p. 51-52).

(29) The proposed biography of Don Juan of Austria by Señor Alcántara (probably Don Miguel Lafuente y Alcántara the author of *Historia de Granada*. v. e. and other works) was abandoned.

(30) An engraving of Prescott's "sea-girt citadel" is to be found in the 1866 edition of his *Life*.

Mr. Sprague was possibly the Mr. Sprague mentioned by Irving in his *Diary*.

Prescott's review of Ticknor's *History of Spanish literature* appeared in January 1852. It was included in the *Biographical and critical miscellanies*.

The new minister to Spain was Daniel Moreau Barringer (1807-1873).

(21) This letter of Prescott's elder son, William Gardiner Prescott, was written at

some time in 1850 before April first. On March eighteenth, Ticknor had written to Gayangos that young Prescott was in Bayonne at "the last dates from him" and on April thirtieth he said, "Young Prescott had a most agreeable visit in Madrid, and speaks in all his letters, of your great kindness to him. We expect him home in about two months, & feel sure that we shall find him much improved & benefitted by his opportunities abroad; for he was always a most amiable and excellent young man."

(32) Ticknor in a letter to Gayangos (January 4th, 1851) said, "Sir Henry Bulwer was here lately, and I saw a good deal of him. He spoke several times of you, as of a person for whom he felt a strong regard, & desired me to send you his very kind remembrances. He has met with no difficulty in his diplomatic relations to our government, and in society we have found him acute & agreeable. At several public dinners, he has made very happy speeches, &, on the whole, I think he is as well liked as any English minister we have ever had among us." Madame Calderón's description of him at Madrid is to be found in *Correspondence*. p. 432.

(33) In the spring of 1850, Prescott sailed for England. He spent the summer abroad and returned with his son William. On November 6th, 1851, William married Augusta Peabody of Salem. It was a match "very agreeable to his family and friends & yet, on his part, a violent love match" (Ticknor's letter of February 11th, 1851).

Gayangos's daughter Emilia lived a great deal in England in the family of John Leycester Adolphus, friends of her mother. She married Don Juan Facundo Riaño y Montero (1828-1901) an Arabic scholar and the author of various works, among them, *Critical and bibliographical notes on early Spanish music.* London, 1887 and *The industrial arts in Spain.* v. e. Señora Gayangos de Riaño edited some manuscripts.

(34) William Stirling, later Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (1818-1878) *bart.* is probably best known for his *Annals of the artists of Spain.* London, 1848. He was also the author of the *Cloister life of the Emperor Charles the Fifth.* v. e. and of *Don John of Austria.* v. e.

The other "friend of mine" was in all likelihood John Lothrop Motley (1814-1877) whose work *The rise of the Dutch Republic*

was issued in 1856. An account of the relations between Prescott and Motley and the material furnished the latter by Prescott is to be found in the *Life* (p. [259]-262).

Ether had been used, at this time, as an anæsthetic for only about five years.

Ford was a great admirer of the Duke of Wellington and had written a descriptive letterpress (*A guide to the diorama of the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington*. London, 1852) to accompany Telbin's painting.

Prescott's daughter, Elizabeth, married James Lawrence, the eldest son of Abbott Lawrence, Esquire.

(35) Ticknor attempted to disprove (*cf.* his letters of July 30th, 1848 and April 2nd, 1849) Don Adolfo de Castro y Rossi's contention that the *Buscapié*, published in 1847, was a work of Cervantes. Ticknor's reply to these "notes" and "other little matters" are to be found in the volume of Ticknor's letters, issued by The Hispanic Society of America.

This portrait by George Richmond (1809-1896) as reproduced here is from an engraving by R. B. Parkes, not Holl.

George William Frederick Howard, *7th earl of Carlisle* (1802-1864) when Lord

Morpeth visited the United States. He had, as a student at Oxford, won a reputation as a scholar. He and Prescott had long been friends.

(36) Don José Amador de los Ríos (1818-1878) was the author of a history of Spanish literature (*Historia crítica de la literatura española.* Madrid, 1861-65. 7 v.) which was brought down only through the reigns of the Catholic Kings. The article to which Prescott referred appeared in *España* June 1851 (*cf.* Ticknor's letter of February 16th, 1853).

"Savage & tartarly" referred to verses by Byron (*cf. Correspondence.* p. 58, note 2) on the alleged severity of criticisms in the *Quarterly review.*

Who killed John Keats?
"I," says the Quarterly
So savage and Tartarly,
"'Twas one of my feats."

Girolamo Tiraboschi (1731-1794) was the author, among other works, of a history of Italian literature.

Francisco Xavier Llampillas (1731-1810) as a Jesuit was banished from Spain by the decree of Charles the Third. He went to Italy where he published his history of

Spanish literature in Italian (*Saggio storico-apologetico della letteratura spagnuola contro le pregiudicate opinioni di alcuni moderni scrittori Italiani*. Genova, 1778-81. 2 v. in 6). This drew a reply from Tiraboschi. Their differences of opinion were published in several articles.

Juan (Giovanni) Andrés (1740-1817) was exiled from Spain by the same decree. He also found refuge in Italy where the King of Naples appointed him as librarian. Father Andrés's literary history (*Origen, progresos, y estado actual de toda la literatura . . . tr. al castellano por D. Carlos Andres*. Madrid, 1784-99. 8 v.) was likewise first published in Italian.

The Stirling portrait by Henry Wyndham Phillips (1820-1868) is reproduced from the *Biographical and critical miscellanies*. Prescott wrote of it (*Life*. p. 251), "Have you got the copy of my 'Miscellanies' I ordered for you? You will see my portrait in it, which shows more imagination than anything else in the book, I believe. The great staring eyes, however, will show that I am not blind,—that's some comfort." Don Guillermo Picard in a letter dated at Cádiz August 17th, 1859 (published with Ticknor's letters) mentioned

two portraits of Prescott in the possession of Gayangos.

(37) This address of Salustiano de Olózaga (1805-1873) was probably *Sobre las libertades de España* which was published in 1853.

Ticknor was unable to give further bibliographical data on this translation of the *History of Peru.*

Ticknor was made, by the will of Daniel Webster, one of his literary executors. It has not been found that this correspondence, edited by Ticknor, was ever published.

(38) Sir Clements Robert Markham (1830-1916) was an authority on South American history and geography.

(39) Ticknor (letter dated December eighteenth of the same year) said, "Vols. I. and II. of Prescott's Philip II. are out and every body is reading them. It is a grand work, quite worthy of all he has done before. The opening is very brilliant;—the conclusion very touching; & the War of the Netherlands (in parts at least) is more acute and profound than anything in Ferdinand & Isabella, which, I think, is the most solid of his pre-

vious works. Wise men will be satisfied with its estimate of Philip in Spain,—fanaticks will be satisfied with it nowhere."

(40) Robert Southey (1774-1843) is chiefly remembered in connection with Spain for the *History of the Peninsular war* and for his translation of the *Chronicle of the Cid*.

Don Cayetano Rosell y López (1816-1883) was the editor of the *Crónica general de España*, etc.

Sir William Molesworth, *bart.* (1810-1855) was Ford's brother-in-law.

(41) During the years 1856-57, Ticknor was abroad purchasing books and establishing agencies for the purchase of books for the newly founded library of the City of Boston.

(42) These volumes of the Granvelle correspondence went, with Gayangos's library, to the National Library at Madrid. A notice of them is to be found in its catalogue (Madrid. Biblioteca nacional. *Catálogo de los manuscritos que pertenecieron a D. Pascual de Gayangos existentes hoy en la Biblioteca nacional, redactado por Don Pedro Roca.* Madrid, 1904. p. 50-51).

(43) This Spanish translation was by Rosell, *Historia del reinado de Felipe segundo*,

rey de España . . . tr. con adiciones y notas por . . . C. Rosell. Madrid, 1856-57. v. 1-2.

The German translation was, in all probability, the one made by Johann Scherr and published at Leipzig.

(44) Ford's last article in the *Quarterly* (October 1857) was a review of *Tom Brown's schooldays.* He was suffering from Bright's disease which caused his death in 1858.

(45) Prescott died on January 28th, 1859 from an attack of apoplexy. Ticknor's account of his death is to be found in Chapter XXIX of the *Life of William Hickling Prescott.* ". . . He desired that his remains, before they should be deposited in the house appointed for all living, might rest, for a time, in the cherished room where were gathered the intellectual treasures amidst which he had found so much of the happiness of his life. And this wish, too, was fulfilled. Silently, noiselessly, he was carried there. Few witnessed the solemn scene, but on those who did, it made an impression not to be forgotten. There he lay, in that rich, fair room, —his manly form neither shrunk nor wasted by disease; the features that had expressed and inspired so much love still hardly

touched by the effacing fingers of death, there he lay, in unmoved, inaccessible peace; and the lettered dead of all ages and climes and countries collected there seemed to look down upon him in their earthly and passionless immortality, and claim that his name should hereafter be imperishably associated with theirs."

John Foster Kirk (1824-1904) was Prescott's secretary. He edited various editions of Prescott's works and wrote a *History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*. Philadelphia, 1864.

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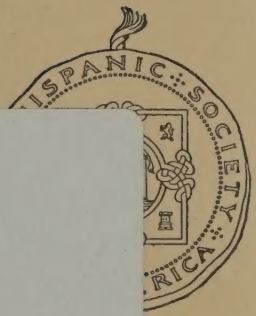

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